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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONCEIVING that the following letter from a friend, containing an account of the conduct of the French in Hanover, may be intereſting to the public, I ſend it for inſertion in your valuable Magazine, the moſt liberal publication in the only country in the world which enjoys the freedom of the preſs.

Your's, &c. J. Schmidt.

Hanover, Feb. 24, 1806.

DEAR S———,

ALTHOUGH you are happily ſettled in England, yet I preſume you have not entirely loſt all intereſt for your native country. You have, doubtleſs, learned much, through the channel of the public papers; but as that information is extremely defective and inaccurate, I ſhall, as briefly as poſſible, acquaint you with what has paſſed during the laſt three years. It perhaps ſurpriſed you, as much as it did us, to find that the army which Bonaparte had ſo warily collected at Nimmegen, under the pretence of ſending it to Louiſiana, was deſtined for Hanover! Judging from the previous inactivity of our Miniſters, they had no ſuſpicions of the views of the French until the French army actually made its appearance, and then, as if they had awoke from a dream, they ſtarted up and ſeized the ſword, with a deſperate reſolution of defence. But in the moment of danger the confidence of the country was not to be obtained, and its required ſpirit of union was diſſipated into perſonal conſiderations of individual ſafety. A levy *en maſſe* was decreed, which had the effect of compelling the young men to emigrate; and our army, which was nominally 30,000 men, in reality was only 18,000. A ſlight ſkirmiſh near Suhlingen, betwixt the outpoſts, ſerved to decide the fate of Hanover! The farce of a convention, concluded the 3d of June, 1803, ſurrendered it to the French, and ſtipulated that the unbroken Hanoverian army ſhould withdraw beyond the Elbe into Lauenburg, and not ſerve againſt France until they had been exchanged.

When you remember that Rudloff was then at the head of affairs, you will not find that this tranſaction was very inexplicable. His well known character put it out of doubt, that, in conjunction with ſome of his colleagues, he acted a treacherous part towards his country, in favour of the enemy. If the French had not received a previous aſſurance of being admitted without moleſtation, they never would have ventured (as they actually did) through marſhes and bogs, without ammunition, or with ſcarcely a ſingle cartridge, to invade a country that had a regular and reſpectable force to oppoſe againſt their inferiority in numbers. However raſh and fool-hardy the French may be, it is not conceivable that they would thus have devoted themſelves to certain ruin, when with the ſame facility they could have ſent a force adequate to enſure their ſucceſs.

In poſſeſſion of Hanover, they no ſooner learned that the King of England refuſed to ratify the meaſures of his miniſtry in the Electorate, than they proceeded, with newly-acquired arms, againſt the force in Lauenburg. The ſpirit of the Hanoverian ſoldiery, who were fired with an ardent zeal to engage the enemies of their country, was ſuch as to lead every one to expect a bloody conflict: but Count Walmoden put their lives and his out of danger, by a ſecond capitulation, no leſs diſgraceful than the former. According to this convention, ſigned on the Elbe on the 5th of July, againſt the unanimous opinion of the whole army, the Hanoverian troops were diſbanded and obliged to lay down their arms!

I am happy to ſay, that the number has been comparatively trifling who have ſince been impelled, by diſtreſs and want of employment, to enter into the French ſervice. After every endeavour to ſeduce them, Mortier could not get together more than 3000 men, the half of whom were not natives; and not deeming it prudent to keep them in Hanover, they have been ſent to the South of France.

The terrors of the people depictured to them every poſſible act of violence from the invading foe; and the liberty granted to the French troops of plundering two or three villages, naturally ſerved to confirm theſe apprehenſions, and occaſioned many groundleſs reports; but in a ſhort time every one was convinced that, with

this ſolitary exception, the French had laid down for themſelves a very different ſyſtem of conduct. Policy, in fact, ſuggeſted to them conciliatory meaſures; and as plunder was their object, they clearly ſaw, that by granting us exiſtence, they ſhould the moſt effectually drain the coun try of its reſources, and reap the fruits of our labours.

Agreeably to this idea, Mortier had ſpecified as diſtinct articles in the convention, that the then exiſting Hanoverian miniſtry ſhould be diſſolved, and ſuch changes adopted in the electoral conſtitution, as he might think adviſeable; yet when he came to organize the government, he reinſtated moſt of the old adminiſtration in high places, excluding only Rudloff, Von Arnſwaldt and Kielmannſegge, who, after having deſerted their truſt, had fled for ſecurity into Mecklenburg.

The form of government adopted by the French was purely financial, it being, of courſe, their ſole concern to extract from the country as much as poſſible during the period of their occupation. To this end, they eſtabliſhed an executive committee, whoſe taſk it was to arrange and levy the contributions, and ſatisfy all the pecuniary demands of France. Durbach, Mortier's brother-in-law, whoſe familiarity with the German language, and extenſive acquaintance among the Germans, fitted him for the office, was commiſſioned to ſelect this committee, and he accordingly fixed on Hofrath Patje, chief juſtice Von Bremer, Hofrath Von Hinüber, Landrath Von Steding, and Landes-Oekonomierath Meier, for his aſſiſtants.

Nor could he have choſen men more fitted to execute the office impoſed on them. They conſulted the good of the country on every poſſible occaſion, averted many evils, and made many remonſtrances againſt the extravagant demands of the French. Among theſe five members of the executive committee, Patje and Von Bremer diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a peculiar manner. The firſt was a patriot in the fulleſt ſignification of the term. While devoted to Hanover, and the intereſts of his ſovereign, he fulfilled his office to the entire ſatisfaction of the French, and acquired their complete confidence.

This committee was aſſiſted by a deputation of perſons well verſed in the peculiar reſources, connexions, and circumſtances of the reſpective diſtricts to which they belonged, whoſe advice was neceſſary in appreciating the wealth of each individual diſtrict, and proportioning the burden of taxes to its real condition. Their ſphere of action was no leſs important than that of the committee, and they acquitted themſelves with no leſs credit. They ingratiated themſelves with the commiſſioners, and ſucceeded in obtaining their confidence by an upright ſyſtem of conduct, in which they never loſt ſight of the intereſts of their country.

Theſe branches of the government were, however, totally diſtinct from the civil adminiſtration, in which the French took no concern. While their pecuniary demands were ſatisfied to the utmoſt of their expectation, they did not trouble themſelves with any other conſideration; but whenever there was any failure or backwardneſs in the ſupplies, they would threaten the miniſtry with taking the management of the finances into their own hands. They would not have abſtained from putting this threat in force, if they had not, in reality, taken meaſures to convince themſelves that all was done which it was in the power of men to do. It was truly aſtoniſhing to ſee with what indefatigable activity they ſcrutinized into the revenues of the ſtate, and defeated every poſſible ſcheme of deception. They demanded of all the miniſters and boards of every province, exact liſts of its income and expences, royal, civil, and military, and inſtituted the minuteſt inquiries into the accuracy of ſuch ſtatements. The firſt authorities of the land were likewiſe required to deliver in exact ſtatiſtic accounts of the whole electorate in general, and of each province in particular; and theſe accounts, containing every thing worthy of notice relative to the internal wealth and reſources of the country, when copied fair on fine royal paper, and in a fine hand-writing, were diſpatched to the Miniſter for the Foreign Department at Paris.

The conſequence of this vigilance on the part of the French, was the ruin of Hanover. The firſt five months had drained it of every dollar which was to be found in it. What the country wanted in ready money it was obliged to ſupply by its credit; and while loads of ſpecie were conveying to France, its public treaſury was overwhelmed in debt, and its inhabitants ſtarving. Although a due eſtimate can never be made of our burdens individually, yet the following ſtatement will ſerve to give you an idea that the French are mercileſs when plunder is in queſtion. The public regular expences are calculated to have been—

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1. The pay of the troops, amounting, upon an average, to 25,000 men, which may be eſtimated at two millions and a half rix-dollars yearly.

2. Bread, meat, forage, wood, and in ſome caſes rice and beer, two millions a year.

3. Clothing, viz. coats, linen, ſhoes, breeches, waiſtcoats, ſpatterdaſhes, caps, ſtockings, knapſacks, great coats, &c. which amounted to above half a million: for we had conſtant exchange of ſoldiers, who were in want of every article of dreſs, for ſuch as we had well provided

Beſides theſe, the country had to bear a number of extraordinary expences, the principal of which were—

4. The erection of hoſpitals, for which purpoſe private houſes were fitted up, and furniſhed with a vaſt number of beds, matraſſes, linen, &c.; the ſick being likewiſe daily provided with victuals, drink, and medicines; all which combined to make a ſum of 200,000 dollars.

5. The conſtant uſe of carriages from Hanover to France, and from one part of the country to the other; which cannot be eſtimated at leſs than half a million. The French had an immenſe number of carts, horſes, and men in requiſition during their whole ſtay, particularly for the conveyance of the booty.

The tranſportation of the artillery taken from the armory of Hanover, and the fortreſſes of Hamel, Ratzburg, &c. employed above half a year; and the value of the whole ordnance, including all the beautifulfire-arms, field-pieces, &c. laid up in ſtore, from the famous founderies of Hanover, and the manufactories of Harzberg, was rated at ten millions.—The French had likewiſe now the gratification of recovering a ſet of cannon denominated the Twelve Apoſtles, which they had loſt in the Seven Years' War. As theſe cannon were paſſing through a village where an old General lived who had been preſent in the battle when they were taken, he is ſaid to have ſhed a flood of tears, and ſoon after to have died of grief.

Beſides the ordnance, the beautiful horſes from the King's ſtud, the fine deer in Dieſterwald (carried in expenſive waggons built for the purpoſe), and many other royal effects, all exceeding two millions in value, occupied a full year in their conveyance.

6. The maintenance of, and preſents to, the Generals, exceeding 200,000 dollars. All Generals, particularly thoſe of the higher ranks, had numerous retinues, conſiſting of twelve, and oftener of more perſons. They reſided in the capitals of the provinces of Luneburg, Verden, Lauenburg, Oſnaburg, &c. Upon an average, they received for themſelves and their retinue fifty dollars per day. Beſides theſe, the *commiſſairs en chef* were to be provided for; thus, for example, in Oſnaburg, Deſſolles received for his general ſtaff, and commiſſariate, ſeventy-five dollars per day, from whence may be eaſily inferred the amount of maintaining the commander in chief in the town of Hanover, his general ſtaff, and retinue, with the *commiſſair ordonnateur*. He occupied the electoral palace, and had every accommodation on a more princely ſtyle even than the Elector himſelf would have had.

7. Several millions expended in caſualties; among which may be reckoned the ſupply of quarters for the officers or ſoldiers who could not be provided in certain places; the maintenance of artillery horſes, and an army poſt with three horſes; the erection of batteries on the Elbe; the raiſing and equipping of the Hanoverian Legion; the fortification of Hamel and Nienburg, and victualling the former fortreſs for a whole year; the ſingle contributions on particular provinces, ſuppoſed beſt capable of bearing the burden, with numberleſs other *et cæteras*.

8. The French gained likewiſe 100,000 dollars from the electorate by a financial ſcheme with Count Bentheim, which originated in the following circumſtance:—Count Frederic Charles Philip von Bentheim being deeply involved in debt, mortgaged his county, in 1753, for thirty years, with all its appurtenances, to the electorate of Hanover, for the ſum of 900,000 dollars. The Count afterwards lived as a private man in Paris, and had neither money nor inclination to redeem his eſtate, in conſequence of which it remained the rightful poſſeſſion of Hanover. On his death, which happened in the year 1803, his next relative, the Count von Steinfurth, profited of this opportunity to recover the land, on paying the French half the ſum in ready money, and the reſt by inſtallments. The French troops then left the county of Bentheim, and he was reinſtated in the quiet poſſeſſion of it.

From the preceding ſtatement, it will be ſeen that the French actually drew from Hanover, during a ſtay of two years and ten weeks, no leſs than twenty-ſeven millions of dollars (or 4,300,000l. ſterling);

ling); a ſum grievouſly felt, as you will conceive, by a land which enjoys few advantages, having no manufactures or trade of any importance, and ſcarcely producing a ſufficiency of corn for the ſupport of its own people. The whole electorate yields, at the utmoſt, not more than five millions of dollars, all of which was employed in ſupporting the military and public eſtabliſhments. No important retrenchments could have been made in theſe expences without bringing ruin on our country. Of courſe, there remained but very little from the ordinary revenues for the French, who were to be ſupplied only by extraordinary loans and taxes.

The voluntary contributions afforded by patriotic individuals were very frequent and conſiderable; every rich man in the towns and provinces, particularly in the principality of Oſnaburg, advanced, from time to time, in the form of a loan, as much as his circumſtances would admit. But notwithſtanding this, and the heavy burdens impoſed on the people, they were ſtill obliged to have recourſe to foreign ſuccour. In the firſt inſtance, Hamburgh, Lubec, and Bremen, the Elector of Heſſe Caſſel, and Hahn, the rich banker of that place, freely afforded aſſiſtance, by the following loans:

	Dollars.
The Elector of Heſſe Caſſel -	500,000
Hahn, the banker - - -	75,000
Hamburgh - - - -	700,000
Lubec, firſt loan - - -	160,000
ſecond loan - -	50,000
Bremen - - - - - -	625,000
Total	2,110,000

which were all made in the firſt year; but upon the declaration of the King of England, that he would not acknowledge any loans that had been or were to be made, it was neceſſary to uſe threats, and even coercion, in order to extract money from the ſmaller ſtates. Hamburgh ſubmitted on the firſt demand, by paying 500,000 dollars: but Bremen and Lubec perſiſted in a long and obſtinate refuſal, till the French, finding a ſimple demand without avail, blocked them up, by land and water, ſo effectually, that no perſon or thing could get in or out either of the cities or territories. Bremen yielded, after a week's reſiſtance, by complying with half the demand, receiving a promiſe of never being troubled with a ſimilar requiſition; but Lubec ſtood out a fortnight, and was finally releaſed on granting only a part of the contribution. In fine, Bremen paid 250,000, and Lubec 160,000 dollars.

But the burdens of the Hanoverians oppreſſive as they were upon the public at large, were not confined to exorbitant taxes collected every week or month. Each individual had his peculiar burdens, which fell with unequal weight upon his own particular family. The firſt and greateſt of theſe was the quartering of the ſoldiers; from which, in the beginning, no occupier of a houſe, however poor, was exempt, while the richer claſſes were obliged to take in, and liberally provide for ſix and even eight men at a time.

It is true the ſoldiers were to be provided for, as before obſerved, with bread, meat, &c. at the public coſt; yet had this been regularly attended to (which was by no means the caſe), it would have ſerved but very indifferently in the place of better food. No Hanoverian would have ventured to place a diſh from the public ſupply only before his French epicure, who inſiſted on ſharing with him in every delicacy of his own table. According to a moderate computation, the board of every ſoldier coſt thirty *grotes* (1s. 4d. Engliſh money) a day, that of a captain and ſubaltern from three to four hundred dollars a year, and that of a ſuperior officer five or ten times that ſum.

Another burden, no leſs oppreſſive than the former, was the marching of troops backwards and forwards, with numberleſs waggons, and their drivers. This concourſe of men and horſes naturally crowded the ſmall number of houſes by the way in a diſproportionate manner, and from the conſtant exchange of regiments paſſing and repaſſing, the evil roſe to an inſupportable degree. The principality of Oſnaburg, as a frontier province between Hanover and Holland, ſuffered the moſt ſeriouſly from this grievance.

To eſcape the burden of quartering, many inhabitants ſold their houſes, and lived in lodgings; which proved, however, but a ſmall relief, as the tax in ſtead of quartering was raiſed accordingly, no claſs being exempted from the general calamity. All towns and villages were therefore occupied by troops, except Göttingen, on account of its univerſity, and The Harz on account of its poverty; but the French, diſliking the waſte and cheerleſs flats of Weſtphalia, and other parts, flocked as much as poſſible to the larger places, which of courſe endured the ſevereſt hardſhips, from being occupied by the greater number of ſoldiers.

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The remoter parts of the country were, however, not without their ſhare of the diſtreſs. Contributions in kind were introduced in lieu of thoſe in money.—Every peaſant was obliged to furniſh the magazines with corn and forage; the proportion of his ſupplies being regulated by the extent of his land. The proviſion was then duly rated, and the peaſant received for the value bonds at five per cent. And however good the intereſt might be, the poor peaſant was thus deprived of corn, hay, and money, the want of which he could not replace except at a treble coſt.

Beſides, the peaſants were obliged, in their turn, to furniſh their quota of waggons, horſes, and carters, in part for the endleſs conveyances before-mentioned.—Without calculating the wear and tear in this caſe, it is ſufficient to conſider the loſs of time and the interruption of his farming buſineſs as a real oppreſſion, eſpecially when, in addition to extraordinary calls, he was liable to be taken from his work in any ſeaſon, and compelled to drive a few French officers to a ball.

Had the ſoldiery, who are generally liberal with their money, been allowed to ſpend their pay in our country, the poor inhabitants would have experienced in that ſyſtem one conſiderable relief: but the Government of France took the moſt effectual meaſures to prevent this, by keeping back their pay eight or ten months, and, in fact, until they had paſſed the Hanoverian frontiers. Beſides, the French commiſſaries and generals, who amaſſed the greateſt ſums, ſent all they could ſpare to France, by which Hanover was, in fact, drained of all its wealth.

The effects of theſe meaſures were too quickly viſible throughout the country. Men of property were obliged to conſume their capitals, and thoſe in inferior circumſtances to borrow at extravagant intereſt, as long as money was to be borrowed at any rate; but this reſource at length failing to numbers who could not give ample ſecurity, they had no alternative but beggary or emigration.

Every one retrenched in his expences, which was only an aggravation of the univerſal miſery. Thoſe who had lived by the luxuries of the great experienced firſt the hardſhips of poverty, from the want of employment and increaſe of expences. Of courſe, thoſe towns in which luxury was moſt prevalent were the firſt victims of the extortions of the enemy; but the evil at length reached every claſs, from the loweſt to the higheſt. Yet perhaps of this latter deſcription, none were more to be pitied than the civil officers of the ſtate; who, accuſtomed, from their rank and education, to a commodious way of living, were expoſed to greater ſacrifices than other people in lower conditions. A cruel retrenchment was made in their ſalaries, and the remaining allowances were irregularly paid, and frequently altogether neglected. Redreſs, in ſuch caſes, was out of the queſtion, for lawſuits would only have increaſed the evil. Thoſe, therefore, who could not emigrate to England, Ruſſia, or ſome other place, were compelled to ſubmit to their misfortunes.

In conſequence of the glaring diſtreſs, frequent petitions were addreſſed to Bonaparte for a relief from part of the burden at leaſt; to which he anſwered, in his uſual affected ſtyle, "*I do not wiſh the Hanoverian people to be ruined; and I wiſh the French name to be honoured among them.*" And on another occaſion he declared, "he would do whatever he could to ſpare the land, the ſituation of which he ſincerely lamented." But notwithſtanding theſe aſſurances, it was not until the end of 1803 that any diminution took place in the number of troops ſtationed in Hanover, when ſeven of the 30,000 were ordered to France, and another removal took place in the ſummer of 1805, leaving 20,000 in the country, which were finally reduced to 5000 when the late unfortunate conteſt demanded their ſervices in another part of Germany.

Barbou remained in Hanover with this ſmall body of French, until the approach of the Pruſſians rendered it neceſſary for them to retire to Hamel. Previous to his departure, he tried to extort from the Government another million of dollars, by declaring, that in caſe of refuſal he would ſet fire to the town: but while the miniſters were deliberating about their anſwer, the Pruſſians made ſuch haſty advances, as rendered it neceſſary for the French to march without delay. As ſoon as they reached Hamel they devaſtated the ſuburbs, by deſtroying the gardens and pulling down the houſes, the wood of which they converted into firing. In the fortreſs itſelf they took poſſeſſion of every thing they wanted for their own uſe, turning the poor people out of their beds or the cottages, as they found occaſion for either. Even the graves of the dead were not exempt from plunder, and they took up ſeveral coffins for the ſake of the wood and the nails. From

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one of them, which they were informed contained the remains of an Engliſhman, they tore out the body, and threw it into the ſtreets, treating it with every indignity. In the neighbourhood round Hamel they laid the people under contributions, perpetually carrying away their provender and cattle by force.

It was the fate of Hanover to ſuffer every way by its accidental connection with England. The miſchief intended to the Engliſh trade, by the blockade of the Elbe and Weſer, fell ultimately upon us and the two cities of Hamburg and Bremen. Our tranſit trade on the Elbe was thus almoſt totally ruined.

The little province of Oſnaburg, whoſe principal occupation and ſubſiſtence lay in the manufacture and exportation of linen, which it ſent to Spain and America, received a check from the ſtoppage of the regular navigation. The produce of this trade to the province (in which almoſt every peaſant had his loom) was above a million of dollars yearly before the blockade. Although the navigation to Hamburg was kept up in part by the way of Tonningen, and that to Bremen by the Jahde, yet the delays, loſſes, and charges ariſing from this circuitous mode of conveyance were very injurious to the merchant:—not to mention that every article paſſing through Hanover was obliged to have a certificate to ſpecify that it had not paid Engliſh cuſtoms, which was another circumſtance that enhanced the price of all commodities to the purchaſer.

In the mean time England was carrying on an unmoleſted trade, by the river Ems, in Emden, Leer, Meppen, and other places. The French attempted, indeed, to moleſt the progreſs of Engliſh goods from Meppen to Frankfort, and other parts of Germany, and profited by the ſuppoſed arrival of ſome fire-arms on Engliſh account, to occupy the town with military. The fire-arms were, of courſe, not diſcovered; but for the *prevention* of ſuch an importation, they thought proper to continue there till the King of Pruſſia, who was then not ſo complaiſant to the French as he has been ſince, poſitively inſiſted on the perfect freedom of the Ems navigation, and on the evacuation of Meppen, which was acceded to.

One alleviation of our diſtreſſes is entitled to notice; namely, that the French Generals who had the command in Hanover were men of as good character, and of as much humanity, as could be expected from perſons ſerving ſuch a deteſtable tyrant as Bonaparte. They kept the ſtricteſt diſcipline in the army to prevent every irregularity, and ſoftened the rigour of the commands they were obliged to iſſue as much as lay in their power. Mortier being recalled at the end of five months, in conſequence of his elevation to the rank of Marſhal, Deſſolles ſupplied his place till the arrival of Bernadotte. Under the adminiſtration of the latter, our country was greatly relieved by the ſyſtem of economy he introduced into the whole army. The maintenance of the Generals in Hanover was reduced one-half, by their being obliged to have their food from the royal kitchen, and that of the Generals in the provinces one-third. The officers were enjoined, on their honour, to have their meals at their own expence, for which they received additional pay every month.—The privates were, in like manner, reſtricted to their allowance, and not permitted to demand any thing but vegetables, and the preparation of their food. He alſo kept a ſtrict eye over the commiſſaries, and lowered their ſalaries. In all theſe regulations he appeared to be guided by a conſideration for the people's diſtreſſes; and, in juſtice to his character, it ought to be ſtated, that he was friendly to the poor, and performed many acts of charity from his own private purſe.

You have here a correct detail of what we have ſuffered in Hanover from the invaſion of the French; at ſome future period I may, perhaps, communicate to you ſome obſervations on the character of the French military, and ſome anecdotes of their private conduct during their ſtay in our country.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON peruſing the rational and patriotic obſervations of Mr. Arthur Young, on the ſubject of National Defence, I was ſtruck by one great and alarming error of opinion, which is very generally prevalent, and of which the complete and ſatisfactory detection, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, may conduce to good.

I allude, Sir, to the plauſible arguments that have been urged, from time to time, in favour of the pike, as a weapon likely to be employed with effect againſt an invading enemy.

The authority of Marſhal Saxe might ſeem indiſputable to him who ſtudies battles on claſſic ground, and fights over illuſtrious campaigns in his cloſet: but we muſt

muſt direct our attention to the revolutions that have taken place in the ſcience of war, and to the preſent ſtate of actually exiſting warfare.

It is a poſitive fact, that for a long ſeries of years after the introduction of the muſket, preciſion of aim was very imperfectly underſtood; even to a late period the practice of directing the muſket high in the air was univerſal: this diminiſhed the weight that might ſeem to attach to the reaſonings of Marſhal Saxe, deduced from the ineffectual fire of thoſe two battalions who were cut to pieces by a body of Turkiſh horſe at the battle of Belgrade.

Since that event, the ſcience of firearms has been progreſſive, and the direction of the markſman's aim is now reduced to comparative certainty. Since the period of Marſhal Saxe the rifle has been adopted, and by its deſtructive effects has contributed to the ſucceſs of many an eventful battle. It is well known, Sir, that a cloud of rifiemen ever precedes the French main army, forming, as it were, an army of itſelf, ſcattering the bolts of death with the ſwiftneſs of lightning, and with a preciſion of aim nearly infallible. It is in vain that the heavy battalions precipitate their charge, with determination of cloſe and vengeful encounter: they find the enemy which thinned their ranks evaporated from before them; ready to re-collect their floating numbers with co-operative agility of movement, and prepared to re-advance as if under the ſhadow of inviſibility. Againſt ſuch opponents how can the pike be thought to avail?

But, Sir, let it be conſidered to what ſpecies of men the Count de Saxe recommends the adoption of the pike.

That the pike, more than any other weapon, requires the compactneſs of well-diſciplined array, muſt be evident to every man who has perſonally witneſſed the evolutions and viciſſitudes of battle. The ſpecies of men whom that General propoſed to arm with the pike were regular ſoldiers: men capable of traverſing the field of action with firm and inſtantaneous concurrence of movement, and fitted calmly to execute the neceſſary formations, even in the preſence of death. With ſuch men, the pike, in particular circumſtances, would doubtleſsly be formidable, perhaps reſiſtleſs: but the moving in maſs with the preciſion of a ſingle body, and eſpecially the line-movement—the advancing in long extended order with unconfuſed and unbroken arrangement, nay, with any degree of ſteady co-operation, is an object of patient and laborious attainment; and exacts the tried mechanical habitude of the formal ſoldier. Yet it is propoſed to confide the pike to the hands of men, who, whatever be their individual expertneſs in the ſimple management of the weapon entruſted to them, can have but a faint and incomplete idea of widely combined movement, and can never be brought to act together in a body with any tolerable uniformity or ſteadineſs. They would blindly ruſh on inviſible deſtruction, and on their impetuous and broken retreat moulder away like ſnow in the ſun.

But in every ſituation, and with every deſcription of ſoldiers, the bayonet fixed on the muſket poſſeſſes this inconteſtible advantage over the pike—the ſoldier is *doubly armed;* and if compelled to retreat, he moleſts and deters his enemy by a Parthian fire: the pikeman, while retreating, is *defenceleſs.*

Both the bayonet and the pike are, however, equally objectionable with relation to raw levies: they both require a firmneſs of connected movement which diſciplined bodies can alone poſſeſs, and without which a charge induces confuſion, and ends in rout.

The bold theory of grappling with the foe, the calculations on muſcular exertion, and on

> "The might that ſlumbers in a peaſant's arm,"

when applied to men in this ſtate of remedileſs indiſcipline, are chivalrous and romantic deluſions: that ſtrength is withered, and that manly daring confounded, when matched againſt the cunning and coolneſs of veteran diſcipline. Have we not a proof of this in the Iriſh rebellion? Did ever more daring fortitude in a bad cauſe animate a boſom, or did ever more powerful vigour nerve a human arm, than what nerved the ſtrength and fired the heart of the Iriſh rebel? But his weapon was the pike: and with the vaunted advantage of numbers, to a point of dreadful ſuperiority, the Iriſh pikemen fled in diſcomfiture before the diſciplined muſketeers of England. How then ſhall our phyſical force be made effective? I anſwer, let every Briton become a markſman: the pike is cheaper than the firelock; but Mr. Arthur Young himſelf has juſtly obſerved, "what are millions when the ſecurity of the kingdom is the queſtion?"

If the enemy ſend before their face that

that engine of ſudden and inceſſant ſlaughter, the rifle, let us alſo have our clouds of riflemen—no matter whether the weapon be actually a rifle: it is a miſtake to imagine that the formidableneſs of the French *éclaireur* conſiſts in his peculiar weapon; it is veſted in his accuracy of aim. Let our peaſantry have their fowling-pieces, and our volunteers their muſkets: method and practice will render theſe weapons ſcarcely leſs deſtructive than the French rifle. The diſperſing and re-aſſembling, the looſe advance, and irregular ſkirmiſhing retreat, are of quick and eaſy acquirement. Let the maſs of our people ſwarm like locuſts over the ſurface of the land; let them lurk for their prey; every tree, every inequality of earth, will preſent a bulwark and covering of defence: let them advance with rapid caution, and deliberately recede; hovering on the flanks, in the van, and in the rear of the enemy, and dealing around them diſmay, havock, and death.

Your's, &c.

Briſtol, VETERANUS.
June 11, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will oblige me by inſerting in your Magazine the following obſervations on Earl Stanhope's late publication, intitled "Principles of the Science of Tuning Inſtruments with Fixed Tones."

The work commences with the following ſentence: "Several of the firſt mathematicians, as well as many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed muſicians, have ſpent much time in endeavouring to diſcover the beſt manner of toning inſtruments with fixed tones—[His Lordſhip means keyed inſtruments];—but their efforts have not as yet been attended with the deſired ſucceſs."

His Lordſhip then remarks, that of eighteen muſicians whom he conſulted, one-half were for equal, and the other for unequal temperament.* I am afraid his Lordſhip has made all theſe his enemies. Thoſe who were for equal temperament are of courſe againſt him; and the reſt, who "reprobated that mode of tuning as never ſatisfying the ear perfectly in any one key whatſoever," muſt, if I have any ear, object to the "new and improved method" for the ſame reaſon.

His Lordſhip then propoſes to have three inſtruments by which the difference between a real *octave* and one conſiſting of ſix major *tones*, or twelve *fifths*, may be compared; viz., the difference between B *ſharp* (found by tuning twelve perfect *fifths* CG—GD—DA—AE—EB—BF *ſharp*—F *ſharp* C *ſharp*—C *ſharp* G *ſharp*—G *ſharp* D *ſharp*—D *ſharp* A *ſharp*—A *ſharp* E *ſharp*—E *ſharp* B *ſharp*) and C *natural*. This B *ſharp* "will yield a more acute ſound" than the C *natural*;—"a beating will be heard between them; and a kind of diſagreeable ſound will be produced, not very unlike the howling of a wolf at a diſtance. Now the difference of pitch between C [or B *ſharp*] derived from the *quints* [fifths], and the correſponding C derived from the *octaves*, is what is technically called by tuners *the wolf*." I believe his Lordſhip is in an error. If I am not miſtaken, (and I have made ſome inquiries on this ſubject,) tuners who uſe the unequal temperament call the worſt *fifth* of the twelve the *wolf*, and this is generally the fifth from G *ſharp* to D *ſharp*. But there is no wolf in equal temperament, becauſe all the *fifths* are equally imperfect.

"Muſicians and tuners are in the habit of talking of the wolf in the ſingular number. I ſhall, however, ſhew in the ſequel that there are as many as five *wolves* in the *quints* and major *thirds* taken together, in all thoſe inſtruments which have exactly twelve fixed keys, or exactly twelve fixed tones in each *ſeptave*."

His Lordſhip then ſhews that on a keyed inſtrument three major *thirds* make an *octave*, but that if they are tuned perfect they will fall ſhort of an *octave*. Thus if CE—EG *ſharp*—G *ſharp* B *ſharp*, are all conſonant major *thirds*, then B *ſharp* will not be a true *octave* to C, but will fall ſhort of it. This imperfection his Lordſhip calls the C *wolf*, and the *thirds* which ſupport it the C *column*. The G column (conſiſting of GB—BD *ſharp*—D *ſharp* F *double-ſharp*,) ſupports the G *wolf*; and in like manner the D column ſupports the D *wolf*, and the A column

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* Temperament is that imperfection in keyed inſtruments which neceſſarily reſults from the limited number of ſounds. In nature G *ſharp* and A *flat* are diſtinct ſounds; but on a keyed inſtrument they are both repreſented by the ſame key. Twelve perfect *fifths* exceed an *octave*, and three major conſonant *thirds* fall ſhort of an *octave*; therefore the art of tuning conſiſts in flattening ſome or all of the *fifths*, and ſharpening the *thirds*. When the *fifths* are tempered equally, the *thirds* will likewiſe be equally imperfect. This is called *equal temperament*: all other temperament is called *unequal temperament*.

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the A *wolf*. "And thoſe four, together with the *quint wolf*, make the *five wolves* which I have mentioned above. And it was from my having obſerved theſe five diſtinct *wolves* that I was led to find out that ſuperior mode of tuning keyed inſtruments which I am now going to deſcribe."

"Muſicians and tuners have agreed not to tune all the quints perfect, as that would make the octaves intolerable. Some tuners, however, in order to aſſiſt the quints, have very improperly propoſed to tune the *octaves* a little *imperfect*." His Lordſhip very properly objects to this barbarous propoſal. The *octaves* will admit of no temperament at all. Some one or more of the twelve *fifths* muſt be flatter than perfect, and ſome one or more of the twelve *thirds* muſt be ſharper than perfect.

His Lordſhip then gives a definition of temperament, and remarks, that its object is to render the inſtrument "harmonious and melodious;" and adds, that the fineſt inſtrument, when *out of tune*, even if played upon in the moſt capital manner, does not ſound ſo well as when it is in tune.*

"In that mode of tuning which is called the *equal temperament*, all the twelve *quints* are imperfect; but in my mode of tuning there are ſeven *quints* quite perfect, and five *quints* flatter than perfect." Here let it be remembered, that out of twelve *fifths*, the more of them are made perfect, the greater will be the imperfection of the others which remain. It is not the number of the imperfect *fifths*, but the degree of imperfection in thoſe *fifths*, that offends the ear. Perfection admits of no bounds to its ſcale: a limited number of ſounds implies imperfection. Could we have fourteen ſounds inſtead of twelve, as at the Temple organ, the offenſive quality of the *fifths* would be greatly diminiſhed. Dr. Smith's and Mr. Claggit's improvements on harpſichords were intended to leſſen the imperfection of the temperament by increaſing the number of fixed ſounds. In ſhort, the temperament on a keyed inſtrument cannot be deſtroyed. If it is driven from one part of the ſcale, it will fly to another. If we adopt ſeven *quints* quite perfect, ſome or all of the remaining *quints* muſt ſuffer.

"To have an inſtrument nothing but diſcords, is abominable. This deſtroys the difference of character which ought to exiſt in a well-tuned inſtrument between the different *major keys*; and the *minor keys* are liable to the ſame defect for a ſimilar reaſon. Thus it is that dull monotony is ſubſtituted for pleaſing and orderly variety."

This variety of character in the different keys is by ſome perſons reckoned a great beauty, and it is certain that compoſers ſeem to pay attention to it; and accordingly Handel's beautiful air of "*Dove Sei*" never gives me ſo much pleaſure in the key of G, (in which I have heard it ſung by Mara herſelf,) as in the original key of E. But is this owing to the temperament?—No, ſurely it is not; for neither the voice nor the violin tenor and baſs accompaniments had any temperament, having no fixed tones. This is ſufficient for my purpoſe. I ſhall not enter into an inquiry of what is the cauſe of this difference of character, ſince temperament is not concerned.

"Modulation loſes, in a great meaſure, the very object of modulation, which is, to relieve the ear, and to cauſe us to return to the original key with an increaſed pleaſure, which ariſes from the ſyſtematic variety of the different keys through which we have neceſſarily paſſed."

Quere.—Would it not be a prodigious improvement if *frets* could be applied to the finger-boards of ſtringed inſtruments, to enable a full band to adopt the *Stanhope Temperament?* Modulation would not then "loſe the very object of modulation."

The noble author objects to the two ſorts of unequal temperament adopted by ſome tuners; the one, of throwing what they call the *wolf* between G *ſharp* and D *ſharp*. The other,* of dividing this imperfection equally between the two fifths G *ſharp* D *ſharp* and D *ſharp* A *ſharp*. "They are defective in practice, for they render ſome keys too bad to modulate into them without offending the ear extremely. In my new method there are none of theſe defects."

The Stanhope temperament is as follows.

* Theſe are his Lordſhip's words:—"This is an object of very great conſequence to the muſical world. For the fineſt keyed inſtrument, even if it be played upon in the moſt capital manner, loſes, either when *out of tune*, or when tuned according to an improper temperament, the power of producing thoſe delightful and exquiſite ſenſations which the very ſame inſtrument becomes capable of producing when it is tuned ſcientifically and correctly."

* I think this the beſt method of tuning

1. C on the ſecond ſpace in the baſs, and the middle C of the inſtrument, are tuned octaves to each other.

2. G on the fourth ſpace in the baſs is made a perfect fifth to C in the baſs.

3. E on the third ſpace in the baſs is tuned a major perfect third to the ſame C; and E on the firſt line and E on the fourth ſpace in the treble are turned to E in the baſs.

4. B on the firſt ſpace above in the baſs is made a perfect fifth to E in the baſs.

5. F on the fourth line in the baſs is made a perfect fifth under the middle C; and F on the firſt ſpace in the treble is made an octave to F in the baſs.

6. B flat on the firſt ſpace above in the baſs is made a perfect fifth under F in the treble.

7. A flat on the fifth line in the baſs is placed at an equal diſtance from E in the baſs and the middle C. This is done by making the beatings equal; or, "if a monochord be uſed for the purpoſe, the length of the wire A *flat* muſt be made a geometrcial mean proportional between the length of the wire E and the length of the wire C." Theſe thirds are called by his Lordſhip *bi-equal thirds*."

8. E *flat* on the firſt line in the treble is tuned a perfect fifth to A *flat* in the baſs.

9. D *flat* on the third line in the baſs is tuned a perfect fifth under A *flat* in the baſs, and D *flat* on the firſt ſpace below in the treble is made an *octave* to D *flat* in the baſs.

10. G *flat* on the fourth ſpace in the baſs is made a perfect fifth under D *flat* in the treble.

11. & 12. D on the firſt ſpace below in the treble, and A on the ſecond ſpace, are placed at equal diſtances from G in the baſs and E on the fourth ſpace in the treble, viz., the fifths from G to D, from D to A, and from A to E, are made equally imperfect. This is done by making the beatings equal. Or, "if a monochord be uſed to determine the pitch of D or A, then the length of the wire D and the length of the wire A muſt be made two geometrical mean proportionals between the length of the wire G and the length of the wire E." Theſe are called *tri-equal quints*.

"My mode of tuning does not produce a ſingle offenſive quint." Yet theſe tri-equal quints are more imperfect than thoſe of the equal temperament, and conſequently more offenſive. His Lordſhip then vindicates his bi-equal thirds, by aſſerting that they have a peculiar and ſolemn character. Speaking of ſuch a third as is uſed in equal temperament, his Lordſhip aſſerts it has neither "of thoſe two ſtriking characters which are to be found in an inſtrument that is tuned in the moſt advantageous manner; for not one of thoſe equally ſharp thirds has either the beauty of a third which is perfect, nor the peculiar and ſolemn character of that other third which I have denominated a bi-equal third." — Quere, why peculiar and *ſolemn?* Becauſe more *imperfect?*

"Between ſixty and ſeventy of the very firſt profeſſional perſons of both ſexes, and of the ableſt connoiſſeurs in England, have given to this new temperament their decided approbation."—*Quere*, How many of theſe were competent judges? How many of them could tune a perfect fifth or third, (not to mention a uniſon or an octave,) or even tell when it was in tune? How many of them could tell one key from another either by its pitch or its temperament? How many of them ſpoke their exact ſentiments? How many diſapproved of the new temperament?

"There are ſome few facts, in particular, which throw ſuch light upon the ſcience of muſic, that I think proper to mention them. On an excellent pianoforte, tuned in my manner, that favourite Portugueze hymn called *Adeſte Fideles*, which is commonly printed in A major, was played ſucceſſively in that key, in the key A *flat major*, in C *major*, and in D *flat major*. The following was the reſult of this compariſon. Firſt, the piece was the moſt characteriſtic and ſublime in the key of A *flat*: it was better in that key than in the original key of A.—Secondly, the hymn was comparatively intolerable in the key C; although according to my *temperament* the key of C is tuned perfect, having a perfect third, a perfect fourth, and likewiſe a perfect quint.—Thirdly, the piece was better even in the key of D *flat* than in the key of C, although the pitch of the key of D *flat* (being higher up,) is leſs ſuited to the character of that ſolemn compoſition than the pitch of the key of C. The ſtriking difference between thoſe three keys, which every perſon with a good ear muſt feel, reſults principally from the thirds and from the ſixths in each key reſpectively; and thoſe two keys, namely, D flat and A flat, where the third in each is imperfect, and is of the exact value of a bi-equal third, are beyond compariſon

better

better ſuited to the ſolemn character of the hymn than the key of C, where the third is, on the contrary, tuned quite perfect. We have been in the habit of conſidering what is commonly called *the wolf* as an inherent imperfection in every inſtrument which has exactly twelve fixed keys in each *ſeptave*; whereas the very remarkable fact juſt mentioned, and ſeveral others of a like kind, moſt clearly prove, that ſo far from the *five wolves* being imperfections, it is preciſely the proper diſtribution of thoſe wolves which produces that charming and eſſential variety of character between the different keys, which is one of the chief requiſites in a well-tuned inſtrument."

Theſe facts have thrown ſuch a prodigious blaze of "light upon the ſcience of muſic," that they have for a time blinded me. But I believe I can go on now. The facts are theſe.—1. A piece of muſic performed on an inſtrument tuned according to the Stanhope temperament will not be certain of ſounding well in its proper key.—2. A key is perfect if its third, fourth and fifth are perfect.—3. Wolves are not imperfections.

My reply to the firſt of theſe facts is, that if *Adeſte Fideles*, or any other compoſition, will not ſound ſo well in its original key as in any other, then we muſt either tranſpoſe all ſuch muſic into ſome other key to ſuit the Stanhope temperament; or, on the other hand, (which will be much eaſier and better,) we muſt give up this new method.

My reply to the ſecond fact is, that the third, fourth and fifth of a key may be perfect, and yet that key may be intolerable; for there are three triads in every key,* but only one of the three triads of the key of C are perfect according to the Stanhope temperament.

My reply to the laſt fact is, that the *wolf*, or the *five wolves*, are neceſſary imperfections in unequal temperament, but that neither *bi-equal thirds* or *tri-equal fifths* can produce on my ear "peculiar and ſolemn" effects, or "charming and eſſential variety."

The fifths in the Stanhope temperament are as follow :—

From C to G, perfect.
G—D, tri-equal.
D—A, tri-equal.
A—E, tri-equal.
E—B, perfect.
B—F *ſharp*, nearly perfect.
F *ſharp*—C *ſharp*, perfect.
C *ſharp*—G *ſharp*, (or A *flat*), perfect.

From A *flat* to E *flat*, perfect.
E *flat*—B *flat*, nearly perfect.
B *flat*—F, perfect.
F—C, perfect.

The *thirds* in the Stanhope temperament are as follow :—

From C to E, perfect.
E—G *ſharp*, bi-equal.
A *flat*—C, bi-equal.
G—B, perfect.
B—D *ſharp*, bi-equal.
E *flat*—G, bi-equal.
D—F *ſharp*, intermediate between perfect and bi-equal, but nearly perfect.
G *flat*—B *flat*, bi-equal.
B *flat*—D, nearly bi-equal.
A—C *ſharp*, nearly bi-equal.
D *flat*—F, bi-equal.
F—A, nearly perfect.

The tri-equal *fifths* are thoſe which are perpetually occurring.

From a compariſon of the foregoing tables of *fifths* and *thirds*, it will be readily diſcovered why the Portugueze hymn would not ſound well in A; viz., becauſe that key is intolerable in the Stanhope Temperament.

I will now take my leave of *bi-equal thirds* and *tri-equal quints*,

" .....Notes
For which, alas! my deſtiny ſevere
Tho' *ears* ſhe gave me *two*, gave me *no ear*."

I am, Sir, &c. C.

* See Dr. Callcott's Muſical Grammar.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Correſpondent's Contributions to Engliſh Synonymy, No. IV. (Magazine for June, vol. 21, p. 416) are two on articles which I think no quotation he can make will bear him out in, as conformable to the general application of thoſe words. The word "bough" he deſignates as the firſt grand ſub-diviſion of a tree, to which "branch" is ſubordinate. I am certain that the application in authors, as well as common converſation, are againſt him; but ſhall only quote Shakſpeare's Macbeth, act iv. ſcene 4, where Malcolm tells his men—

"Let every ſoldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him."

And aſk your correſpondent whether he ſuppoſes the trees of the wood of Birnam were leſs, or Malcolm's men bigger, than the men and trees of modern days.

"Corn-chandler" he derives from "cantle," to parcel out. Give me leave to aſk him, whether the German word, *handler*, as *korn-handler*, does not afford a cloſer analogy? We have alſo ſhip-chandler, wax-chandler, tallow-chandler,

and the Germans their *eiſenhandler*, ironmonger; *buchhandler*, bookſeller; *pferdehandler*, horſe-dealer; *tuch-handler*, woollen-draper, and many others, which convey more ideas combined in the word in queſtion than that of ſimply parcelling out.

Your's, &c.

Leiceſter, H. M.
June 20, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SETTLEMENT *of the* ANGLO-SAXONS *in* BRITAIN. *From* SUHM'S *great* HISTORY *of* DENMARK.

HENGST eaſily prevailed on Vortigern to invite from Anglia (anno C. 453) Oeta the ſon, and Eliſa the brother of Hors, and to place them on the frontiers of Deira and Scotland, at the wall of the Romans. Theſe came in 300 ſhips, with 16,000 men, beſides wives and children, and obtained habitations as agreed.—They did all of them, for ſome time, good ſervice againſt the Picts and Scots, and even made war on the Orkneys; but as their ſhips and numbers continually augmented, the Britons at laſt grew uneaſy, particularly as they ſaw that both Britons and Angles intermarried; on which account they broke the alliance, and made open war on the Angles, under the conduct of Vortimer, the ſon of Vortigern; for the latter kept quiet, though, on account of his wife, he leaned moſt to the ſide of the Angles. This was, according to the manners of the times, carried on with great cruelty on both ſides. Cities and churches were burned, prieſts and unarmed multitudes were butchered, towns deſtroyed, walls, towers, and altars demoliſhed. It laſted for more than 200 years, with various fortune; however, ſo that the Angles made more progreſs, and the Britons were gradually compelled to fly to mountains, caverns, and woods, whence they could not venture without meeting ſervitude or death; and at laſt they were ſhut up in Cornwall and Wales. Many of them fled into France, where they ſettled in Armorica, and gave name to the country called Britanny; and there they were, for a thouſand years afterwards, governed by their own Dukes, under the ſupremacy, however, of the French Kings. The principal cauſes of the ill-ſucceſs of the Britons were theſe, that they were diſunited within themſelves, and divided into ſeveral petty ſtates and kingdoms, which could not, perhaps, be otherwiſe expected, when they were abandoned to themſelves, after having for a length of time been governed by the Romans.—Beſides, the Angles were artful enough to make alliance with the Scots and Picts againſt the Britons, which alſo occaſioned that the part of Scotland formerly occupied by the Romans to fall into the hands of the former, together with a great part of Northumberland. But as the Britons complained of the Angles, ſo neither did theſe want matter of complaint againſt them; eſpecially they upbraided them with not having furniſhed ſufficient proviſions and clothes, to which the Britons replied, that they no more wanted their aſſiſtance, and that they might return to their homes. The firſt battle was fought near the Derwent, in Yorkſhire, in which the Britons obtained the victory, and killed many Angles. Next year (455) they fought at Ailesford, on the Medway, in Kent. Here Catigas, the ſon of Vortigern, was ſlain by Hors, who was, however, immediately killed by Vortimer; yet Hengſt remained maſter of the field of battle, and he and his ſon Eſca, or Orich, obtained the ſupremacy over all the Angles. But in three ſubſequent actions he was worſted, and once obliged to fly to the iſle of Thanet; another time to his fleet, whence he ſent home for new reinforcements, which he received. In one of theſe actions it muſt have been, that St. Germanus, by his ingenuity, as it is ſaid, procured the victory to the Britons. Now Hengſt found himſelf ſtrong enough to venture another battle (457), in which, at Crayford, then Crenenford, in Kent, 4000 Britons were ſlain, with four of their leaders, when the reſt fled with terror to London. A misfortune happened to them ſome years after (460), by the death of the gallant Vortimer, upon which Hengſt pretended to be willing to make peace. For this purpoſe an aſſembly was held at Saliſbury (461), where Hengſt gave a treat to Vortigern and the principal Britiſh chiefs; having previouſly concerted with his people, that when he ſaid to them, "*nimed cure ſaxes*," *i. e.* take your ſaxes (the ſwords of the Saxons), they ſhould pull them out of their boots, and kill each his neighbour; for which purpoſe he had placed them alternately with the Britons at table: in this manner 300 eminent Britons are ſaid to have loſt their lives, though for a while they defended themſelves with ſtones and ſticks, as well as they could; only one, whoſe name was Eldol, made ſo vigorous a defence with a pole, that he eſcaped with his life. After this the Angles took York, Lincoln, and Wincheſter, and did not ſet Vortigern, whom

whom they had ſpared only on account of his wife, at liberty but on condition that he ſhould yield up to them Eſſex, Suſſex, and Middleſex (462), which counties had not, however, then thoſe names. They next took London, and carried devaſtation before them every where.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING occaſion, the other day, to make a ſearch for a will in the repoſitory at Doctors' Commons, I found, to my great vexation, that the operation was attended with much greater labour than I had been led to expect. As the ſort of inconvenience that I myſelf experienced is of ſuch a nature as may extend itſelf to any member of the community, I would beg leave, through the medium of your excellent and widely-circulating Miſcellany, to propoſe a remedy, by which the condition of ſuch as may have occaſion to reſort to this repoſitory would be materially ameliorated, for the chance of its meeting the eyes of ſuch as may have inclination and power to carry ſuch remedy into effect.

Taking the operations in the ſearch for a will in the order in which they are to be performed, the firſt thing that is to be done is the ſearching out the name of the perſon whoſe will you are deſirous of looking at in a book, of which there is a ſeparate one for each year, containing the names of all the perſons whoſe wills were made in that year; and having found the name, you find, in a line with it, a reference to the folio that contains the copy of the will. The names in this book, or index, are placed in alphabetical order, but it is only by the *initial* letter. Thus you have all the A's, B's, and C's together. But the embarraſſment ariſes from the letters ſubſequent to the firſt in each name not being alſo put in alphabetical order, as is done in a dictionary, as well as the initial letter. The conſequence is, that if the date of the will be not exactly known, the ſearch for the name may occupy ſeveral hours, particularly if it commence with a copious letter, ſuch as B, or S, for example. To remedy this inconvenience, all that is neceſſary to be done is, to put the names in the Index in regular alphabetical order, as in a dictionary: and it would be a ſtill further, and very material convenience, if, in addition thereto, were made a general index of all the names, placed in ſuch order, to which perſons who could not preciſely aſcertain the date of the will of which they were in ſearch might have recourſe.

Another obſtacle to the facility of reſearch, though not, perhaps, ſo vexatious as the former, yet ſtill of conſiderable importance, particularly to the unſkilful, and which admits of a more ſimple remedy, is the uncouth and illegible hand in which the wills are copied into the books. The time was, as every body knows, when the ſort of hand-writing now uſed for this purpoſe was the only one in uſe; and then, of courſe, no inconvenience reſulted from the employment of it: but why the uſe of it ſhould ſtill be perſevered in, when the reading of it has become a ſort of ſcience, from its differing as much from the ſort of hand-writing ordinarily in uſe, is a matter that completely ſurpaſſes my conception. If the perſevering in the employment of it, be in any way uſeful, at leaſt the *onus probandi* of its utility lies with thoſe who are advocates for its continuance. It is clearly productive of great practical inconvenience; its advantages are not altogether ſo obvious.

The above two reforms, viz. the putting the names in the indexes in regular alphabetical order, and copying the wills in the ordinary hand-writing, have the advantage of being of ſuch a nature as not to interfere, at leaſt ſo far as I can ſee, with any private individual intereſt: and if they did, I ſhould have little expectation of ſeeing them adopted; for we all of us muſt have felt, from ſad experience, how minute a particle of private intereſt, contrary to the phyſical rules of the compoſition and reſolution of forces, is ſufficient to ſtem the progreſs of any meaſure, however great the maſs of public benefit that it might promiſe to produce. If the perſons who may have occaſion to ſearch for a will paid in proportion to the time they were occupied in the ſearch, the introduction of ſuch facility to the purſuit of the above might not unreaſonably be reſiſted; but the fee is fixed; ſo that vexation in abundance is thus heaped upon innocent perſons, and that too profitleſs vexation; unleſs it be expected, what perhaps is too remote a probability to be ſeriouſly calculated upon, that perſons may abandon their reſearch in deſpair one day, and hope having regenerated a ſufficient ſtock of courage, may return to their taſk at ſeveral recurring periods, and thus the fee would be to be renewed each time. This, however, would ſcarcely be an avowable objection to the propoſed reformation, or

ſuch

ſuch a one as could not be ſet up in oppoſition to the multifarious advantages of which the alteration would be productive.

The drudgery that a man has to undergo in his ſearch for a will, may, in numerous inſtances, have operated as a denial of right: the expectation of ſucceſs in his purſuit may not be ſo intenſe as to induce to ſuffer a certain poſitive loſs, by purchaſing the ſervices of a profeſſional man, for the chance of obtaining his object; but may be at a ſufficient degree of intenſity to induce him to ſacrifice his own time for the purpoſe: but diſguſted with the obſtacles he finds in his way, he abandons his purſuit, and thus perhaps loſes a benefit which he might be entitled to, and which, were the obſtacles to his reſearch removed, he might obtain. If this be the caſe with the man of ordinary learning, the inconvenience preſſes with peculiar ſeverity on the illiterate and poor; to them the natural and inſeparable obſtacles attending ſuch a reſearch are abundantly ſufficient, without the addition of artificial ones. The ſubject is one of very conſiderable importance; and were the miſchiefs above pointed out the only ones occaſioned by the continuance of the preſent ſyſtem, they would not, I imagine, be conſidered as inſufficient to warrant the alterations above propoſed. I am, Sir, &c.

June 16, 1806. K.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* ORIGIN, PROGRESS, *and preſent* STATE, *of the* WAR DEPÔT *in* FRANCE.

IT is known to all the world, that the ſucceſs of the French armies in the late continental wars has been owing to no cauſe more evident than the ſkilful combinations with which their movements have been directed at Paris; and that this ſkill has ariſen from the ſcientific and literary reſources of its War Depôt. That eſtabliſhment is, therefore, become intereſting not only as an object of curioſity, but as worthy of imitation in all other countries.

It was formerly the practice for the war-miniſters of France to hold their offices at their reſpective hotels; ſo that, on a change of adminiſtration, or a death, the records of that department were careleſsly transferred to the reſidence the new miniſter, and frequently loſt or miſplaced in the removal.

Louvois, the Miniſter of Louis XIV. in 1668 firſt undertook the herculean labour of organizing this vaſt maſs of confuſion: but at his death the archives were removed to the garrets of Verſailles, unheeded by his ſucceſſors, who, nevertheleſs, ſuffered the collection to increaſe its bulk, for the benefit of poſterity.—Towards the end of that reign they were removed to the *Hôtel des Invalides*, at Paris, under a regular eſtabliſhment of clerks, to be conducted by M. de la Faye.

The plan of organization was now renewed with ſpirit, and at the end of ſeveral years' ſucceſsful perſeverance, many valuable documents were brought to light, to the great improvement of ſcience, hiſtory, and military tactics. When the peace of Utrecht gave repoſe to Europe, the War Miniſters of France employed the interval towards perfecting theſe military treaſures. All papers relating to the different wars were methodically claſſed, and enrolled under two diſtinct heads; the firſt, relating to diſpatches from general officers with the army; and the ſecond, containing the replies of the King, or his Miniſters—either the original documents or atteſted copies of them To each volume M. de Chamillart cauſed a table of contents to be annexed; and, gradually, added thereto a ſummary of each year's military operations, under the title of "*Avertiſſemens.*"

Theſe manuſcripts, diſtinguiſhed at the depôt as their "Ancient Archives," compriſe, at leaſt, 2700 volumes; referring, in part, to the eleventh century, but commencing in ſeries only from the year 1631.

The importance now given to this department authorized the nomination of a general officer to its future direction; and the Marſhal de Maillebois, ſo well known in the German campaigns of 1733–4, and in the Italian campaigns of 1744–5, was appointed to the charge.

In the year 1696, a corps was inſtituted called "Engineers of Camps and Armies," which ſerved under the command of M. de Lillier, afterwards a Brigadier. In 1726, they were named "Geographical Engineers," and employed with the ſtaff of the army, in drawing plans, &c. Theſe drawings, however, were not addreſſed to the War Depôt till the year 1744, when the Miniſter Argenſon united this collection, and that of the Miniſter at War, with the Fortification Departments, and gave ſtability to the Geographical Engineer Corps. They had a reſidence

ſidence appointed them at Verſailles, and wore the uniform of Engineers in ordinary to the King. Their commanding officer continued to be ſelected from the ſtaff of the army.

From the War Depôt Voltaire borrowed his moſt valuable materials to commemorate the age of Louis XIV.: his work, therefore, bears a ſtamp of unrivalled authority.

The Seven Years' War having conſiderably extended the war department, the French Government, at the ſuggeſtion of of M. Berthier, ordered the *Hôtel de la Guerre* to be erected at Verſailles, in 1758, that the different offices might be united.

This building was completed in 1760, and occupied the following year, when M. Berthier, a ſtaff-officer, and the intimate friend of Marſhal Saxe, was appointed Chief of the Geographical Engineer department, having under his immediate charge the enrollment of all charts and plans not exactly relating to fortification. About this time many valuable topographical and geographical deſigns, on the Lower Rhine, Weſtphalia, Heſſe, Hanover, &c. enriched the collection.

M. d'Argenſon having been ſucceeded by the Marſhal de Belle-Iſle; and M. de Vault, a very diſtinguiſhed officer, being appointed Director of the Depôt, *vice* Maillebois, new plans were adopted.

At this period the materials of the War Depôt, though volumed and catalogued, were rather a collection than a digeſtion of authorities. M. de Vault, however, very patriotically reſolved to aſſociate theſe ſcattered documents; and perſevered in the labour till he actually compiled the hiſtories of the ſeveral campaigns, from the German War of 1677, progreſſively, through 125 volumes, down to the peace of 1763.

By an *arrêt* of April 1, 1769, the Geographical Engineer Corps was re-organized; it was then compoſed of an engineer *en chef*, four brigadiers, eight captains, and ſixteen lieutenants, with a mathematical maſter, a German maſter, and two drawing-maſters, attached. Fourteen cartoons appear in the Depôt, from the pencils of theſe officers, giving a connected view of the Seven Years War; together with other deſigns, equally honourable to the talents of the corps.

But their brilliant career was ſoon after arreſted by M. de Saint Germain, the then Miniſter, who, by a new regulation in 1776, embodied them with the Engineer Corps, under the orders of the Director of Fortifications. Againſt this innovation they preſented a memorial, and in 1777 the former order was amended, and they were again ſtyled "Military and Geographical Engineers."

Notwithſtanding theſe diſſatisfactions, Roger, Deplanque, Duplain, Monteſſon, Gauthier, &c. zealouſly exerted their profeſſional abilities in the ſervice of their country.

M. de Vault died in 1790, a Lieutenant-General in the army, after devoting forty years to the improvement of this branch of hiſtory. M. de Beaudoin, who had been named his colleague, died in 1787, with the rank of Field Marſhal.

General Mathieu Dumas next ſucceeded to the direction of this department, but ſoon after, the ſpirit of revolution becoming univerſal, and the overthrow of ancient cuſtoms being the primary object of its graſp, the War Depôt, at the cloſe of 1791, was removed from Verſailles to Paris, for ſafety.

In the ſame year, the depôt for fortifications was detached from the War Depôt; and by a National decree of Auguſt 17, the Geographical Engineers were ſuppreſſed; their duty was once more transferred to the engineer department. But the new Government, being fully aware that the preſervation of the country depended on the protection of this important department, gave it new organization, by the following *ordonnance*:—

BY THE KING.

Arrêt of 25th April, 1792.

"The War Depôt, eſtabliſhed in 1688 by M. Louvois, contains,

"1. The correſpondence of our Generals and Miniſters, during our former wars; circumſtantial records of the various movements of our armies; topographical deſcriptions of the different countries they traverſed: hiſtorical ſummaries of the campaign of the preſent, and part of the former century; and the relative deciſions of Government on our military operations.

"2dly. Charts of our coaſts and frontiers, deſigned either by Engineer officers, or Military Geographical Engineers; plans of our encampments in Germany; engraved maps of Europe in general; and an infinite number of plans and memoirs, officially compoſed by the ſtaff of our armies.

"The officer to whom the King may confide the direction of this valuable Depôt will extract therefrom, for the information of the Miniſter, all ſuch materials as time and experience have collected, or may hereafter collect, for the better and more effectual conſtruction of future campaigns, and military operations.

"The

"The memoirs, plans, or other objects, or any of them compriſed in this department, and hereby confided to the charge of the Director General of the War Depôt, may not, on any pretence or occaſion, be delivered to any perſon whomſoever, unleſs ſuch perſon be authorized, by a written order from the Miniſter of War, to receive the ſame. All memoirs, &c. to be claſſed alphabetically, ſo that no delay can ariſe in communicating any information to the Miniſter, or to his written order, whenever the ſame ſhall be demanded; the Miniſter reſerving to himſelf the power of inſpecting theſe records, either in the preſence of the Director General of the Depôt, or of any other perſon, at his option, officially intereſted in ſuch inquiry.

"An inventory to be made, as ſoon as time will permit, of every document enrolled in the War Depôt; one duplicate thereof to be depoſited in the office of the Miniſter, and another to be given to the Director General of the Depôt, who ſhall be held perſonally reſponſible for every part of the truſt confided to him.

"Every perſon authorized by the written order of the Miniſter will be required to give a written receipt for every paper delivered to him from the Depôt, engaging to return the ſame at or within a given time; and ſuch paper ſhall, upon ſuch delivery, reſume its former ſituation. The Miniſter not to be exempt from this formality, ſo neceſſary for the preſervation of regularity and order in the Depôt.

"The following are the duties impoſed upon the Director General:—

"To analyze the military memoirs, plans, charts, and other informations, within his cuſtody, relating to our coaſt and frontiers.

"To make notes of ſuch as require to be re-copied or atteſted, and give information of thoſe parts of our coaſts or frontiers as have not yet been ſurveyed. To exhibit to the Miniſter all topographical and military operations in his poſſeſſion, in any wiſe calculated to aſſiſt the Adjutant-Generals of the different diviſions, in their reſpective plans; and afterwards to collect the drawings of thoſe officers, and to enroll the ſame in the War Depôt.

"To review and eſtabliſh, upon the evidence of official reports ſent in, the advantages and diſadvantages to reſult from any change in our frontier, either granted to, or demanded from, any foreign power; and to compare the ſame with the Committee of Fortifications, or the Director of the Depôt, for "Reports on the Defence of Poſts"

"To examine and regulate all military comments on the proceſs of opening new roads, the direction of water-courſes, the erection of temporary bridges on our frontiers, and to decide how far the latter are favourable to commerce, or unfavourable to the poſture and defence of that particular part of the country.

"To claſs all the records of the Depôt in the order beſt adapted to military inſtruction.

"Theſe duties to be fulfilled in concert with the Director of the Depôt of Fortifications, ſo that the Miniſter be furniſhed with every neceſſary information as to general reports; and the local poſitions taken, or to be taken, by our army on the frontiers.

"The Depôt relating to fortifications has been confided to the direction of Engineer officers, and it is proper that the ſame ſhould be independent of the War Depôt—but their mutual co-operation is eſſential for the good of the ſervice.

"The Director of the Engineer Depôt, therefore, is authorized to inſpect all the works which have been, or hereafter may be, furniſhed, by Engineer officers to the War Depôt, and to direct copies to be taken of the ſame, ſo that the committee of that corps may be better enabled, without borrowing their own plans, to purſue their accuſtomed ſervice. Theſe communications to be reciprocal; and the Director of the War Depôt is hereby authorized to procure copies to be taken of ſuch communications from the ſtaff of the army as may be enrolled to the Depôt of Fortifications.

"With reſpect to roads, canals, and bridges on our frontiers, fortreſſes, and fortified encampments, all ſuch parts of the ſervice ſhall be fully diſcuſſed by the reſpective Directors of the War and Fortification Depôts, in preſence of the Miniſter at War.

"The Miniſter of the Interior ſhall be requeſted to iſſue orders to the Engineers for bridges and embankments, to abide by the reſult of ſuch conſultation.

"The Miniſter of War will be careful that perſons return to the War Depôt all borrowed plans, charts, letters, memoirs, &c. as ſoon as they ſhall have made their neceſſary references thereto; and that they be again enrolled, to anſwer future exigency.

"The preſent regulations are not intended to affect thoſe already made for the Depôt of Fortifications, nor thoſe relating to Committees, in conformity to the *Arrêt* by the King, dated December 11, 1791.

"The Director General of the War Depôt may be aſſiſted by two officers in the exerciſe of his various functions, provided ſuch officers are not ſo employed to the prejudice of their regular ſervice.

"Done at Paris, this 25th of April, 1782,

(Signed) "LOUIS."

"By the King,

(Signed) "P. de GRAVE."

At this period the annual expences of the War Depôt were eſtimated at 68,000 francs, and ſoon after Geography and Hiſtory were deprived of artificers, and remained ſtationary. Even the War Depôt was for ſome time totally neglected: it is true Citizen Poncet was oſtenſibly

the Director of that department; but the ſituation was not virtually filled till May 1793, when Citizen Calon, formerly of the Geographical Engineer Department, was appointed by the Miniſter Bouchotte to that office, in which he was aſſiſted by Citizen Deſdorides, General of a Diviſion.

In the ſame year Citizen Carnot eſtabliſhed a private topographical cabinet, the materials for which were drawn from the War Depôt; and this inſtitution re-awakened the then Government to the importance of this neglected department.

As the troops of the Republic were called into action, the want of Geographical Engineers was very ſeverely felt by the ſtaff of the army; and after a variety of efforts to ſupply this deficiency, it became adviſeable to revive that corps. Three new companies were accordingly raiſed, each compoſed of twelve artiſts, and claſſed in proportion to their reſpective merits. Theſe perſons were lately engaged in preparing plans of Bavaria, Suabia, &c. The materials collected in Egypt, at Naples, Piedmont, and St. Domingo, will next occupy their attention.

In 1793, this Depôt not only reſumed its former importance, but with an increaſed eſtabliſhment. The expence of the interior amounted to 128,000 francs, and that of the Geographical Engineers employed with the army to 102,500 francs.

By an order from the Committee of Safety, of 22 Brumaire, year 2, the grand map of France, attributed to Caſſini, was removed from the Obſervatory to the War Depôt; and twelve engravers and five deputies were appointed to retouch and perfect the plate. Latterly the Depôt has been enriched by a chart of the Low Countries by Feraris, and another of Piedmont by Borgonio.

Such, at the commencement of the year 2, was the actual ſituation of the War Depôt, then eſtabliſhed at the *Place Vendome*; and a committee was appointed to collect all geographical materials, of whatever nature, and wherever to be found. This order was productive of many valuable additions to the War Depôt; but the ſervice had withdrawn ſo many plans, &c. during the war, that unleſs Government had taken ſome very deciſive ſtep towards their reſtoration a ſevere loſs would be ſuſtained.

The rapidity of events, and frequent changes of government, which agitated the Republic at this momentous criſis, prevent any regular detail of the various operations which influenced the War Depôt; but under the direction of General Dupont many uſeful arrangements were made.

In the year 5, that General, having been otherwiſe appointed, was ſucceeded by the General of Diviſion Ernouf, formerly *Chéf de l'Etat Major* in the army of the Sambre and Meuſe. During this adminiſtration, a valuable library was eſtabliſhed at the War Depôt, and has ſince been very conſiderably augmented by every intereſting work on war, whether a national or foreign publication. The grand plate of the map of France was completed about this time, at the expence of 85,400 francs, afterwards paid by monthly inſtallments of 1,836 francs.

The great reſources afforded by this Depôt to the military ſervice, at length determined the Directory to perfect its organization; which it did by framing a plan for its adminiſtration, under which it now flouriſhes.

The interior is conducted by twenty-one clerks, and the Geographical Engineers employed on ſervice are paid out of the "extraordinary diſburſements" of the army. In their capacities of topographical draftſmen, it is their duty to addreſs to the Director of the War Depôt all charts, routes, plans, and other military operations, reſulting from their labours; and ſuch perſons as were omitted in the Miniſter's yearly liſt were conſidered as no longer employed. The duties of the Director, and the attributes of the Depôt remain nearly the ſame as then impoſed by the *Arrêt* of 25 April, 1792.

The reduction of the map of the Tyrol into a pocket compaſs, was among its labours in that year.

In the year 8, the firſt of the Conſulate, the War Depôt was confided to the direction of the General of Diviſion Clarke, employed near the perſon of the Firſt Conſul, when he eſtabliſhed a private topographical bureau. General Deſdorides was now replaced by the Adjutant-Commandant Haſtrel.

At the cloſe of this year, all the public offices reſumed a permanent form, and many conſiderable improvements took place in the War Depôt. An analytical catalogue is in forwardneſs of the ancient archives. The library has been claſſed, methodized, and catalogued, inaſmuch that upwards of 3000 volumes, comprehending every thing rare and ſcientific, relating either to the arts, geography, ancient or modern hiſtory, voyages, the art of war, philoſophy, literature, &c. and every attention is paid towards aug-

menting the collection with the works of other nations.

In the enrollment of charts, either engraved or in manuscript, attention is had to their geographical position; so that all interior topographical information may be found classed with the division allotted to the country of which it forms a part.

In the year 9 (1801), the Depôt was enriched by nine plates of the geography of France, by Robert Hesseln, and an infinity of topographical information; the fruits of the conquests of the French armies, arrived from Italy—chiefly from Turin, and a variety of interesting works are preparing from these valuable materials.

In Italy, the Engineer officers began a projection of the country between the Adige and the Adda; but being withdrawn for the purpose of establishing the Cisalpine frontiers, the work was removed to the Geographical Engineer Department, and is in great forwardness. Helvetium and Piedmont will also occupy their labour. But the most important work was the projection of a plan of the Republic, combined from four points of view taken on the banks of the Rhine: twenty-four geographical engineers were employed on this service, under the direction of Franchot the astronomer.

The great utility of the Geographical Engineer Corps became now so evident, that it was proposed to keep them in constant pay and employment*. This project was laid before Government by General Clarke; but that officer being soon after appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Etruria, was succeeded by General Andreossi, Inspector-General of Artillery; and Pascal Vallorgue, *Chef de Brigade* of Engineers, replaced Hastrel, who accompanied General Clarke.

General Andreossi's first object was to confirm the regulations of his predecessor, by hastening their completion; and every object under his direction has been improved; he has united descriptive memoirs with their topographical plans; and that Government, as well as history, might be enlightened on the subject, the arrangement has been confided to officers of great talent and intelligence.

The General, also aware that an immediate communication with the heads of the army was essential to his plans, established periodical assemblies in the council-hall, of general officers, for the purpose of discussing military topics.

At a public conference, held on the 19th Vendemaire, the General explained to the meeting his views towards perfecting the expectations of the army, and the intentions of Government. He proposed, that a number of literary characters, to be named by the Director, should be employed in commencing a work comprehensive of the general importance of the War Depôt, to be continued under the patronage of Government, with views of military operations, and heroic achievements.

The First Consul having approved this measure, the work is in hand.

The following charts have been published at the press of the War Depôt, and are for sale:—

A chart of *ci-devant* Belgium, by Ferari.

That of Piedmont, by Borgonio.

That of France, by Robert Hesseln (nine sheets).

That of the Canal of Languedoc.

That of the Tyrol (six sheets).

The sale of Cassini's map of France has been put off till peace; the others are sold at half-price to the military, by order of Government.

The following is an abstract of the contents of the War Depôt:—

Independently of 8000 select volumes, among which are many very valuable atlas's, of 2700 volumes of the ancient archives, and of more than 900 rolls of original modern plans: the Depôt contains 131 volumes and seventy-eight rolls of narrative, each of which is composed of at least fifty individual memoirs; 4700 engraved maps, of which there are from two to twenty-five copies of each, without counting those printed at the Depôt, and more than 7400 manuscript plans or drawings of marches, encampments, and battles.

The Depôt furnished, by order of Government, in the course of the war, 7278 engraved maps, 207 manuscript plans or drawings, 61 atlas's of different parts of the globe, and upwards of 600 narrative memoirs.

Great part, if not the whole, of the latter must have been dispersed among officers in the army. They form a chasm in history, but will, doubtless, be restored to their former station, through the mediation of Government: still, with all these disadvantages, it must be evident to the

* The expences of the Depôt, independent of this Corps, as well as clerks, amounted, at this time, to 110,000 francs per annum.

the world, that this eſtabliſhment, created by Louvois, reared by Maillebois, and modelled by de Vaulb, is the richeſt in the world, as to authentic elements of hiſtory, topography, and the art of war. It is of a deſcription peculiar to France, and on principles worthy the imitation of every poliſhed nation in Europe.

Prince Charles is ſaid to be occupied at Vienna, in conſtructing a ſimilar Depôt for the benefit of the Auſtrian army; and Spain is alſo engaged in inſtituting a Military Topographical Department, on the like principles.

In England, unhappily, the Art of War does not extend at preſent beyond mere parade duty, and the buſineſs of cleaning belts and poliſhing buttons; but it is to be hoped, that the new Adminiſtration, among its other enlightened meaſures, will turn its attention towards this important ſervice, on the due cultivation of which depends the maintenance of our rank in the ſcale of nations.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the medium of your Magazine for the laſt month, Mr. Laing, of Edinburgh, has appealed to the public from the judgment of the Britiſh Critic, on the ſecond edition of his "Hiſtory of Scotland;" and in that appeal has taken it for granted that I am the critic, by whom he ſuppoſes himſelf to have been injured. As he has thought proper to make a wanton, and, as I ſhall prove by and bye, a moſt unprovoked attack on my moral character, a regard for juſtice will, of courſe, induce you to give a place, in the Magazine for this month, to my counter-appeal to the ſame tribunal. I might indeed diſdain to make any reply to a letter in which my name is not once mentioned, but Mr. Laing has clandeſtinely traduced my character to my friends both in London and in Edinburgh, and ſo deſcribed me in what he calls his *appeal*, that *they* at leaſt cannot miſtake the perſon whom he wiſhes to render infamous and odious.

That I am reſponſible for the arguments urged in the "Britiſh Critic" againſt the concluſions which Mr Laing labours to eſtabliſh concerning the murder of Darnley, I readily acknowledge; and I ſhould without heſitation or dread acknowledge *every review* that I have written for *that* or *any other journal*, did not my wretched hand-writing, and my diſtance from the preſs, render it impoſſible for me to prevent ſuch typographical errors, as ſometimes alter the meaning, and not unfrequently deprive of all meaning, the ſentences in which they occur.

Let not this be underſtood as an *apology* for any thing offenſive to Mr. Laing in the review of his Diſſertation. That review, though not entirely free from ſuch errors as I have mentioned, is on the whole correctly printed (as indeed the "Britiſh Critic" generally is), and I hope to convince your readers that nothing to be found in it ſtands in need of any apology. Mr. Laing objects but to three paſſages of the review, though he ſays, and ſays truly, that there are many others *equally* objectionable; and therefore if I vindicate theſe three, I truſt that the public will give me credit for being equally able to vindicate thoſe others, whenever he may chooſe to call them in queſtion.

The firſt paſſage to which he objects is quoted in page 517, and replied to in page 518, of your Magazine; and as it is quoted with tolerable fairneſs, I ſhall not here quote it again; but only requeſt the reader to obſerve, that the *fact* in queſtion is *not* "whether, on the day on which the King was buried, the Queen conferred on Durham *a place* about the perſon of her ſon, together with *a penſion*." About this fact, as it is a matter of no importance, I am not aware that there has ever been a controverſy. The queſtions at iſſue between Mr. Laing and me are, "Whether Durham was *particularly accuſed* of having *betrayed his maſter*, and the Queen *believed* to have conferred on him the place and penſion as *a reward for his treachery?*" To render it, as I thought, impoſſible to miſtake the facts which I called in queſtion, I directed the words *deſerted or betrayed* as well as the words *treachery* and *reward* to be printed in Italic characters; and in theſe characters they were accordingly printed in the "Britiſh Critic," though not in your Magazine. But neither the privy-ſeal record quoted by Mr. Laing, in the thirty-third page of his Diſſertation, nor Dr. Robertſon, referred to for the ſame facts in the forty-ninth page, ſays one word of Durham's *treachery* or *reward;* whilſt Herbert, or French Paris, in his ſecond declaration, repreſents the Queen as, ſome time before the King's murder, having *no confidence whatever in Durham;* and Mr. Laing himſelf in page 276, vol. ii. expreſsly acquits Durham of that very treachery, by which he had erroneoutly

roneouſly ſaid, Note, page 33, vol. i. " he had earned his reward" of a place and penſion.

This ſtory, therefore, of Durham's treachery and reward I ſtill believe to be a falſehood, without even the ſhadow of foundation; but I do not believe it to have been deliberately *fabricated* by the author. It is ſuch a falſehood, as, I am ſorry to ſay, occurs too frequently in the writings of men who enter with great warmth into any important controverſy, whether theological, political, or philoſophical. Ruminating on the facts, and the inferences which they draw from them, till they become heated with their ſubject; and viewing every thing through the medium of party prejudice, they come at laſt to confound their inferences with the facts, from which they are ſuppoſed to flow; and deceive themſelves, before they attempt to deceive others. Of this frailty incident to human nature, there are numberleſs inſtances in Mr. Laing's Hiſtory and Diſſertation, of which, in my review, I have taken no notice.

In page 633, vol. 25, of the " Britiſh Critic, I have ſaid, " that it is in the higheſt degree *incredible* that Lethington's wife was ſo ready a writer, that ſhe *could copy all* the letters in one night; and that Mr. Laing's confuſed appeal to *Murdin* and the *State Trials*, for the truth of this extraordinary fact, will not have much weight with thoſe who have attended to his mode of quotation;" and theſe aſſertions I now repeat. " But this anonymous writer (ſays Mr. Laing) *did not conſult*, and *had never ſeen*, either *Murdin* or the State Trials."

Is Mr. Laing quite certain of theſe FACTS? The State Trials indeed I had not conſulted; and finding no mention, in *Murdin*, of the *time* in which Lethington's wife is ſaid to have copied the letters, I thought it not impoſſible that Mr. Laing, through inadvertency or too great eagerneſs in the cauſe of his clients, might have introduced that circumſtance, which renders *the tale utterly incredible*. I did not, however, advance my *conjecture* to the dignity of *fact*; and as a believer in the innocence of the unfortunate Queen, I am now glad to find, on conſulting the State Trials, that my conjecture was ill-founded. Barram, the Queen of England's Serjeant, does ſay*, " that Ledington accompanied the Earl of Moray only to underſtand his ſecrets, and to betray him; and that Ledington ſtole away the letters, and kept them ONE NIGHT, and cauſed his wife to write them out. Howbeit the ſame were but *copies tranſlated out of French into Scotch*, which, when Ledington's wife had written out, he cauſed them to be ſent to the Scottiſh Queen."

Whether Mr. Laing's appeal to this ſtory be confuſed or not, the reader will judge for himſelf; but I am under no apprehenſion of being contradicted by any reader of impartiality, when I repeat what I ſaid before, that the ſtory itſelf ſerves to ſtrengthen the evidence produced by Whitaker, that, in 1571, neither the Queen of Scots nor the Biſhop of Roſs had ſeen even *copies* of the letters. The teſtimony of Queen Elizabeth's Serjeant cannot give credibility to what, from the nature of things, is in the higheſt degree incredible; and when it ſtates ſuch things as notorious *facts*, it gives no ſmall ſupport to the plauſible conjecture of Whitaker, that the confeſſion of Leſlie, as we have it in Murdin and the State Trials, has been " altered by the interpolating hand of Cecil."

The third and laſt paſſage of the review to which Mr. Laing objects, he has quoted fairly in the 517th page of your Magazine; but in replying to it in the next page, he has thought fit to interpolate my words. I have no where ſaid that inſtead of *Murdin* I conſulted Leſlie's *Defence of Mary's Honour* in order to find that particular aſſertion, which, in the paſſage objected to, I have called very extraordinary. I call it extraordinary ſtill; indeed one of the moſt extraordinary aſſertions that I have any where met with, except that, of which ſome notice is taken in the 636th page of the ſame review; and that I do not ſpeak at random, your readers will be convinced by the following extract from the paper to which Mr. Laing refers:—

" I talked (ſays Leſlie) with the Duke (of Norfolk) allane in a gallery, whair he uttered to me he bare gud-will to the Quene my miſtreſſe; and that he had talked with Therle of *Murry* and *Lithington* at *Leith*, and had ſene the lettres which they had to produce aganes the Quene my miſtreſſe and other defences, wherby there wold ſuch mater be proven aganes her, that wold diſhonor her for ever; and yf it wer anes publiſt the Quene's Majeſty of *Ingland* wold get counſell be ſuch as luffed not my miſtreſſe, to publiſhe the ſame to the worlde, and to ſend ambaſſadoris to all other *Chriſtiane* Princes, to mak the ſame knowen

* State Trials, vol. i. 92.

knowen to them, that they could mak no furder futte for her delyverye; and perhaps grytar rigour micht enſhew to her perſoune; therefore he advyſed me to confer with *Lithingtoun*, and yet betwix him and me, we might find ſum meenes to ſtay the rigour intendit; and promiſſed what he could do to yat effect be Lithington's advertiſement he would do it. I *replyed** that *Lithingtoun* wold have her to ratifie the dimiſſion made at *York* for a tyme, for he affermed that could hurt her no more now, beinge keped priſoner in *Ingland*, nor that which was done in *Lothieevin*, for ſo ſhuld ſhe ſtay the uttering of any meteris againis her, and within ſix monethis ſhe wold be reſtored to her cuntrey with honor, and ſo micht revoke all done be her. To this the Duke anſwered, what yf that war alone to be *quitte of the preſent infamie and ſlander*, and let tyme work the reſt."

Such is the paſſage to which Mr. Laing appeals for the truth of his aſſertion that Leſlie "tacitly *acknowledged* the authenticity of the letters, and *propoſed* a device of Lethington's that the Queen ſhould ratify her former reſignation of her crown!" But I ſay now, as I ſaid before, that it "contains nothing which the moſt perverſe ingenuity can conſtrue into ſuch an *acknowledgment*," or ſuch a *propoſal* by LESLIE; whilſt the other paſſage which I *quoted* from that illuſtrious prelate, ſhews the extreme improbability of his having *ever* made ſuch a propoſal as that which is here made by LETHINGTON, and approved by the DUKE of NORFOLK. It is apparent from the whole converſation between the Duke of Norfolk and the Biſhop of Roſs, as it is reported in the 53d page of Murdin's Collection, that they had then met confidentially for the *firſt time*; that the conferences at York were *not then regularly opened*; that it was at *Leith* and *not* at *York*, that the Duke had *talked with Murray and Lethington, and ſeen the letters*; and that as Leſlie had neither ſeen them nor been made acquainted with their contents, he could not, as an honeſt man, admit their authenticity, nor as a man of common ſenſe attempt to perſuade the Duke that "they were entirely a forgery." He liſtened however to the propoſal of Lethington and Norfolk, *not* becauſe he thought, as Mr. Laing more than inſinuates, his beloved miſtreſs guilty, but *becauſe* the propoſal was *repreſented to him* as neceſſary to prevent her from being *calumniated at foreign courts*; to *avert the greater rigour intended againſt her perſon*; and to *open the way for her reſtoration to her country with honour*.

Such are the ſpecimens which Mr. Laing has choſen to give of a review "filled (as he ſays) throughout with the moſt calumnious inſinuations againſt his character and credit as an hiſtorian;" "ſuch," as he expreſſed himſelf in his private correſpondence with Mr. Nares, "are the inſults, public and deliberate inſults, which I have offered to his character; and ſuch is the *malignant* and *ſcurrilous* tenor of the whole review." This, no doubt, is the more provoking that *he*, good man, far from offering any *inſult* to the characters of Whitaker, Stuart and Tytler, or treating any one of them with *malignant ſcurrility*, expreſſes his diſſent from the opinions with peculiar *modeſty*, and *candidly allows to each the merit* which he poſſeſſed!!! It is true that he has accuſed them *all* of *ſcurrilouſly perverting every hiſtorical fact*; and has ſaid of Whitaker, that he has written *abſurdly*, *ridiculouſly*, and with *artifice*; of Stuart that he was influenced not by the love of truth, but by *perſonal reſentment to Robertſon*; and of Tytler, that he *concealed the truth*, *underſtood not the controverſy*, and wrote as *a lawyer pleads from his brief!* But Mr. Laing has, perhaps, a licence for all this; whilſt a writer in the "Britiſh Critic," who may find himſelf involved with his friends in the general charge of having ſcurrilouſly perverted every hiſtorical fact*, cannot retort the charge without being guilty of the moſt unpardonable offence!

Mr. Laing proceeds to detect and ſtate, as he ſays, my former malignity in other journals, and begins his ſtatement with giving a very garbled and unfair account of a matter which has no concern whatever with the review of his, or any other

* Not *propoſed*, as Mr. Laing affirms in his Diſſertation.

* It appears that Mr. Laing has turned over the volumes of the Encyclopædia Britannica. It is therefore ſomewhat difficult to conceive, how he could fail to diſcover, in 1797, that *I wrote the Biographical Sketch of Mary Queen of Scots*, which is publiſhed in that work. He aſſures us, however, that he never heard of me till May 1800, though he lived much in Edinburgh, where the Encyclopædia was carrying on, and attracted ſome notice! He has, indeed, been ſingularly unlucky in hearing nothing of *recent* events. He had heard nothing of the revival of the Clan Mac-Gregor in 1793!!!

other work; which he has groſsly miſrepreſented in his correſpondence with Mr. Nares, and of which, that I may deprive him for ever of this engine of miſchief, I beg leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to ſubmit to the public the following authentic detail.

I am indeed the author of the letter, which, under the ſignature of "Gregor Mac Nab," was publiſhed in the Monthly Magazine for July (not Auguſt) 1799; and it is likewiſe true that, without ſubſcribing it, I adopted the apology for that letter which was publiſhed in the Magazine for May 1800. It is, however, ſo far from being true that my motives for writing the firſt of theſe papers were ſuch as Mr. Laing has been pleaſed to repreſent them in his correſpondence with Mr. Nares, that I ſhall never ceaſe to think them, what they have been thought by others, motives of humanity. The caſe was briefly as follows:—

Mr. Plenderleath, "the recruit, whom," as Mr. Laing truly obſerves, "an officer (the commander) of the Clan-Alpine regiment of Fencibles had refuſed to diſmiſs at my requeſt," was the ſon of a gentleman, whom I had the pleaſure, while he lived, to call my friend. He had himſelf been an officer in the line; but, becoming diſſipated, had diſpoſed of his commiſſion. Reduced to extremity, and his father having died in embarraſſed circumſtances, he had, in London, enliſted as a common ſoldier in the Clan-Alpine regiment then raiſing, of which the head-quarters were at Stirling. His widowed mother, who had not heard of him for many months, was in an agony of diſtreſs on his account; doubtful whether he was alive or dead, till by one of my family, to whom he had been known from his infancy, he was accidentally met in the ſtreet of Stirling. In the mean time, ſome friends, whom in his better days he had made for himſelf, had procured for him a commiſſion in the New Romney regiment of Fencible Cavalry; and that regiment he was required, while in Stirling, to join by a certain day.

Theſe circumſtances, which can be proved by the moſt incontrovertible evidence, I ſtated to the commander of the Clan-Alpine regiment, painting in as ſtriking colours as I could the diſtreſs of Mrs. Plenderleath, who had been in Stirling to ſee her long-loſt ſon; and when I concluded with begging the young man off, I was indeed ſurpriſed at the terms in which my petition was rejected. That ſurpriſe was aggravated and combined with indignation, when ſoon afterwards I learned, that Mr. Plenderleath, who had gone to viſit his mother, and to equip himſelf for rejoining his regiment, which, if my memory does not deceive me, was then ſtationed in Ireland, had been brought back to Stirling as a *deſerter*, and threatened, as ſuch, with puniſhment*. I had a ſhort time before read the hiſtory of the Clan *Mac-Gregor*, publiſhed in the firſt volume of the work entitled *The Revenge of Scotland*; and the curious information which I had received there operating on the indignation which I now felt, prompted me to write and ſend to the publiſher of the Monthly Magazine the letter ſubſcribed "Gregor Mac Nab."

It is not, however, true, as Mr. Laing alleges, that when challenged as the author, I "at firſt denied all knowledge of *the libel*, with ſolemn proteſtations of my innocence, and of my inviolable reſpect for the clan and name of Mac-Gregor." The circumſtances of the denial were as follow:

"The letter ſubſcribed "Gregor Mac Nab" was ſent from Stirling about the middle of May 1799, and contained, at the end of it, a ſhort note to the publiſher of the Magazine, requeſting him to lay the manuſcript before a mutual friend —a man of letters, who would aid him in forming a deciſion on the propriety of

* I muſt requeſt it to be underſtood, that I mean not to throw the ſlighteſt blame on the actual conduct of the commander of the regiment. He aſſured me that he could not, without the authority of the Commander in Chief, diſmiſs a recruit; though another officer had aſſured me that he could not keep as a common ſoldier, a man who had the commiſſion of cornet in another regiment. Taking it for granted, that the judgment of the colonel was moſt to be depended on, and dreading the conſequence to Mr. Plenderleath, ſhould he be compelled, whilſt a commiſſioned officer in one regiment, to undergo an inſpection as a common recruit in another not yet embodied; I aſſiſted him in drawing up a memorial on his caſe to the late Sir Ralph Abercromby, then Commander in Chief of the forces in Scotland. The memorial was preſented to that amiable and gallant officer on the day before the Clan-Alpine recruits were inſpected and embodied in a regiment; the young man was treated by him with great kindneſs and compaſſion, and by his direction diſmiſſed from the regiment. He then joined the regiment of cavalry in which he was an officer; when it was reduced, he went to Bengal, where he obtained a commiſſion in the third regiment of native cavalry; and in the late war with Holkar fell in battle, fighting gallantly for his king and country.

publiſhing it; and, if it ſhould be approved, give him the writer's name. Becoming ſoon ſenſible that the ſatire was too keen and comprehenſive to be ſanctioned by the provocation which I had received, and afraid that it might tend to excite mutiny in the regiment, I wrote to that friend himſelf to get back from the publiſher of the Magazine the letter ſubſcribed "*Gregor Mac Nab.*" That letter did not appear either in the Magazine for May or in that for June; and when, after an intervention of more than two months from the time that I had countermanded the publication, I received from Sir John Mac-Gregor Murray a letter dated Auguſt the 20th, aſking me whether I was the author of a letter replete with *ſcurrility*, which had appeared in *ſome* London Magazine, againſt the officers of the Clan-Alpine regiment, but which he declared that he had not ſeen, I felt myſelf authorized to ſay that I was *not*. The letter ſubſcribed "Gregor Mac Nab," though replete with pointed ridicule, contains, I apprehend, no *ſcurrility*; and I could not, at any rate, entertain a doubt but that the letter written by *me* had been ſuppreſſed in conſequence of my poſitive injunction; whilſt I knew that others had threatened to publiſh ſomething about the Clan-Alpine regiment of a very different purport.

Theſe facts were proved by the moſt incontrovertible evidence, to the entire conviction of Sir John Mac-Gregor Murray himſelf; and to him, as well as to Lord Woodhouſelee, Mr. William Erſkine, advocate, and Mr. Macfarquhar, writer to the ſignet, I appeal for the truth of every one of them.

The offenſive letter, however, having been publiſhed, notwithſtanding the means which I had taken, as I thought, ſucceſsfully, to ſuppreſs it*, I beg leave to aſk any man of candour what line of conduct remained for me to purſue, different from that which I actually purſued? Mr. Laing is miſtaken when he ſuppoſes, for he cannot have been told, that the manuſcript was produced againſt me in a *court of juſtice*. I received indeed a ſummons; but no action was carried on againſt me, becauſe I acknowledged my offence, and by my counſel—now Lord Woodhouſelee—offered to make for it any apology, that Sir John Mac-Gregor Murray, who conceived himſelf injured, ſhould dictate. Perhaps Mr. Laing thinks that it would have been more honourable, and more conſiſtent with morality, to perſiſt in attempting to juſtify a ſatirical effuſion, which, though prompted at firſt by what I felt as virtuous indignation, I had long been ſenſible was on many accounts wrong. If ſo, I thank God that his notions and mine, as well of honour and morality as of ſome other things, are very different. I am a man, and ſubject to the failings of humanity; I am a Chriſtian, and when I err, I wiſh to repent of my errors and to atone for them; if Mr. Laing imagine that he has never erred, as I have no wiſh to atone for his errors, I do not envy his ſelf-complacency.

But the apology, or, as Mr. Laing calls it, the recantation was humiliating! I admit that it was more humiliating than generoſity, perhaps, on the one hand, would have demanded, or than pride, on the other, would willingly have granted; but when the party which conceived itſelf injured had given a ſolemn promiſe, that no man ſhould be made acquainted with the *name* of the apologiſt, except the friend to whoſe care the apology was to be tranſmitted*, would there have been honour, virtue, religion, or common ſenſe, in going to law about the *terms* of my apology, when I was myſelf ſenſible that ſome apology was due? Let me declare too, and I do it ſolemnly in the preſence of him who knows the ſecrets of all hearts, that, as this is the only inſtance

* I muſt here acquit my friend, as well as the publiſher of the Magazine, of all blame, which thoſe not acquainted with the particulars of the caſe may be inclined to put upon them. My friend was abſent from London, and did not receive my letter till it was too late to get back the manuſcript; and I have been aſſured, that by a combination of very ſingular circumſtances, which would have miſled any man, the publiſher was induced to believe, that "Gregor Mac Nab" was no fictitious ſignature. He ſhould, however, have ſhewn the manuſcript, as ſoon as he received it, to the gentlemen to whom he was directed to ſhew it by the ſhort note at the bottom of the page; but even for that negligence I am acquainted with his apology, and admit its validity.

* Sir John Mac-Gregor Murray gave the promiſe, and as he is a man of honour, I have not a doubt but he has religiouſly obſerved it. Nay, I am perſuaded, by all that I know or have heard of him, that he will be more indignant, as he certainly has cauſe to be, at Mr. Laing's conduct on the preſent occaſion than even I am. I feel it therefore a duty which I owe to him, to declare thus publicly, that Mr. Laing, as he informed the Archdeacon of Stafford, derived his information from no man of the name of Mac-Gregor; and that he afterwards confeſſed, that, with reſpect to ſome particulars, he had miſunderſtood his informer.

produced

produced by Mr. Laing of any thing published by me, for which an apology was made, fo I believe it to be the only thing that I ever publifhed, for which *candour would fay that an apology could reafonably be required**. What he calls the libel, for which he fays that I was profecuted *at the fame time*, may be feen, with my name fubfcribed to it, in the Edinburgh Magazine for Auguft 1799; and I have not the fmalleft hefitation to ftake my character upon the verdict that might be pronounced on it, by any Britifh jury which fhould be made acquainted with all the circumftances of the cafe.

Such are my errors, venial I truft in the eyes of God and man; fuch the proofs which Mr. Laing has thought fit to lay before the public of the malignity of one with whom he never had the flighteft perfonal acquaintance; and fuch the means by which he hopes to effect the ruin of my character, and expofe me to the world as a *felf-convicted libeller!* Yet thefe errors and this malignity affect not the review of his Differtation, which muft ftand or fall by its own merit. If the objections to his ftatements and reafonings be well-founded, they ought to carry conviction to every candid mind, even though they had been drawn up by *the Father of Lies himfelf*; and if they be frivolous and ill-founded, they could not injure the Differtation or its author, though they had been urged *by the Apoftle St. John*.

Mr. Laing fays that I have *quarrelled* with the Anti-Jacobin. This is perfectly new to me. Though I have not for fome time contributed any thing to that Journal, I have never ceafed to refpect its editor as a man highly accomplifhed and of found principles; and I have not heard that he has ceafed to profefs fome regard for me. I am not, however, fo well known to him as to the editors of the Britifh Critic; and if Mr. Laing's defire to *promote the circulation of the Anti-Jacobin* have induced him to tranfmit to the Editor of it the fame feries of calumnies which he fent to thofe Editors, as proofs that I AM UTTERLY DISQUALIFIED FOR THE OFFICE OF A REVIEWER, he *may* have produced the quarrel which he mentions. I confefs, however, that it appears to me probable that he may have failed to accomplifh his object in the one cafe as completely as in the other. Whether in *attempting* to accomplifh fuch an object by fuch means, there be not a deeper tincture of malevolence in proportion to the ill intended, and therefore a more immoral act on the part of Mr. Laing, than in any thing which even *he* has laid to my charge, let the impartial public, before which he has brought the queftion, judge. To its tribunal he has appealed, and of that tribunal I dread not the decifion. Meanwhile, to convince Mr. Laing that I bear to him no ill-will, I beg leave, as I know that he delights in the ftudy of what is ancient, to recommend as a fit fubject for his meditation the following truth, which is as valuable now as it was two thoufand years ago:—

Κακουργότερον οὐδὲν διαβολῆς ἔστί πω· λαθρὰ γὰρ ἀπατήσασα τὸν πεπεισμένον, μῖσος ἀναπλάττει πρὸς τὸν οὐδὲν ἀδικοῦντα.

I am, Sir, &c.,
GEORGE GLEIG.

Stirling, July 10, 1806.

* By the manner in which Mr. Laing expreffes himfelf of the letter fubfcribed "Gregor Mac Nab," the reader may be led to fuppofe it a libel of the blackeft kind againft the whole Clan of Mac-Gregor. I acknowledge it to have been exceedingly improper; but I hope that no man will form his opinion of it either from Mr. Laing's repreſentation or from the apology that was demanded for it, without carefully reading the letter itſelf; for I can aſſure the public, that it gave not the ſlighteſt offence to the family which is here generally conſidered to be at the head of the Clan, or interrupted for one moment the intimacy which for nineteen years has ſubſiſted between that family and me.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for November and December laft are fome cautions refpecting emigration to America, which, like the obfervations of the fame perfon in a preceding volume, exhibit a moft partial and diftorted view of the United States.

It is not my intention to difturb the opinions of thofe who are pofitive that no part of the globe is fo happy as their own "little ifland;" but juftice to your readers requires that the mifrepreſentations of this writer be pointed out; and efpecially fhould one who undertakes to correct the errors of others, be careful to ftate matters fairly himfelf.

It is probable that an agricultural life in America has, like the rural occupations and fcenery of all countries, been frequently decorated and embellifhed by the glowing fancy of the poet or the panegyrift; and no juft eftimate can be formed of the life of a farmer, either Engliſh or American, by a tranfient vifit from the fmoke of a city, to enjoy the

ſoftening breezes and the revivifying rays of the vernal ſeaſon,

"Able to drive all ſadneſs but deſpair."

But the evils of the New World are by this perſon magnified beyond all bounds of truth or probability; and if ſome authors have drawn too flattering deſcriptions of the United States, this writer has conjured up more plagues than thoſe of Egypt, and arranged them *in terrorem* againſt the European farmer who may incline to expatiate himſelf.

Poſſibly there are ſituations in the United States where ſeveral of the inconveniencies mentioned do in ſome meaſure exiſt: ſo there are in Britain. But would it be fair to ſelect as a ſpecimen of the ſoil and climate of England the barren ſands of Lancaſhire, the dreary peaks of Derbyſhire, the fens of Cambridgeſhire, or the marſhes of Eſſex? Nor are the Back-woods of America, generally ſpeaking, ſuited to the habits and manners of an Engliſh huſbandman. But when this writer ſpeaks of the dog-day ſtorms ſcarcely leaving the farmer ſtraw while he expects grain, he ſhews either a total ignorance of the climate, or an intention to deceive his readers; for the grain is always harveſted by the middle of July: and to aſſert that the ſoil of the United States is univerſally light, looſe, and not ſufficiently ſtiff for wheat, is equally untrue. There are in the United States as great variety of ſoils as in England. The vicinity of the ſea-coaſt is in general ſandy; but in the States of New York, Pennſylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, are millions of acres which require only Engliſh culture to render them as productive of wheat as any in the world.

It is true that in this latitude the heat of the ſun during the harveſt-months is much greater than in England, and the graſs which is mowed one day may frequently be ſtacked on the morrow; but I aſk, what farmer would prefer to this the frequent rainy days or weeks of an Engliſh harveſt?

I know of no country which is exempt from froſts and blights, and birds and inſects; and that "the inſtinct of ſome leads them to gnaw the bark, others the leaves, and others the buds of trees," is a diſcovery neither new nor peculiar to any climate: but this traveller outdoes Munchauſen when he aſſures us that maize thrives in a ſoil repugnant to all other grains; and that the quantity of ſtraw upon the largeſt farm in the United States will not manure half an acre of ground! I know of a dozen farms within one townſhip on each of which are not leſs than three hundred loads of manure, and one perſon, in addition to the ſtraw from a thouſand buſhels of grain, has collected from his woods thirty waggon-loads of leaves to litter his cattle and increaſe his dunghill.

To account for the rapid population of the United States, this writer tells us, that "the American, knowing not the enjoyments of the Engliſh farmer, becomes ſatisfied with his ſituation;"—or I ſuppoſe he would emigrate to England; but he muſt have greater encouragement than is given in the Agricultural Report of the Farmer's Magazine for November laſt. The letter from Eſſex ſays, "It is with the greateſt difficulty that many farmers are able to pay their rents, tythes, rates, and taxes, and ſome are totally unable." And the Yorkſhire reporter ſays, "The heavy impoſts upon malt have created a curſed and unwholeſome beverage, by which all the hard-working farmers, and the good people of England in general, are in danger of being poiſoned." Our friend "Beacon" omits to chant this ſtave, which is worſe than the milk and water of the Back-woodſmen.

In my next I propoſe to ſtate the advantages and diſadvantages of the American compared with the Engliſh farmer, and remain, Sir, your conſtant reader,

W. Bakewell.

Banks of the Schuylkill, Pennſylvania, March 20, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following device on a French ſnuff-box was publiſhed ſoon after the battle of Auſterlitz, and its ingenuity merits preſervation.

The French eagle is repreſented with one of its talons fixed on the breaſt of the Auſtrian eagle, who lies proſtrate; while its other talon is ſnatching at the Ruſſian eagle, who is repreſented at ſome diſtance, however not ſo far but that a wing is graſped by the French eagle, and the feathers are dropping. The Pruſſian Monarch is exhibited as a lion in the back-ground, ſneaking off. On one ſide England is repreſented as a leopard, ſtretched out at its eaſe; a ſhip of war and a rock are before it. We ſeem to receive half a compliment on an occaſion where compliments are not paid to others.

The French have in all times been famous for ſimilar devices engraved on medals, although they have never equalled

the Engliſh in the humour of their caricatures. In the American war they publiſhed a fine medal of a ſimilar deſcription. America is here repreſented as an infant Hercules ſtrangling the ſerpents; England, under the figure of an enraged leopard raiſed on its hinder-legs, is ready to fall on this political child of French adoption; Minerva, repreſenting the *unuſe* genius of the French Monarch, interpoſes with her ſhield, covering the infant—who is yet, however, very far from having become a Hercules! The curious may obtain a caſt of this medal at Mr. Taſſie's.

The medals of Louis XIV. are extremely numerous, but they are not ſo admirable for their workmanſhip as Daſſier's and other more recent medaliſts; ſome of their deſigns are however ingenious, and though not hiſtorically true, may be poetically imagined. To preſerve theſe fugitive deſigns is not unworthy the care of the hiſtorian; they furniſh us with the popular feeling of the moment, while they regiſter the hiſtorical fact.

S. L.

Lincoln's Inn, July 7, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* BLUE MACAW, *the* PROPERTY *of* DR. THORNTON, *of* HIND-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE.

THE *pſittacus*, or parrot, is a very numerous genus, of which there are upwards of 140 ſpecies. They are inhabitants of warm climates. When young, they are very docile; and, owing to their blunt tongue, imitate eaſily the human voice. The bill in this genus is hooked, and, what is peculiar, the upper mandible is moveable, as well as the lower. The feet are formed for climbing, having a longer and ſhorter toe.

The macaw is one of this genus, and the largeſt and moſt beautiful of the parrot tribe. They are of two kinds, the red and blue. The tail is compoſed of two long feathers, in the centre, one of theſe yellow, the other blue, falling underneath: theſe are about two feet in length, and have on each ſide four proportionate blue feathers. The wings and back are blue, and the breaſt and all underneath of a fine yellow. Both mandibles are black. The cheeks are naked, with whiſkers of ſmall feathers, four underneath the eye, and five above. This bird is about a yard in length. They uſe the claw as a hand; and in holding employ three toes, a long one, and the two ſhorter before, uſing one of them as a thumb. They live in palm woods, feed upon fruits and ſeeds, pair, the male and female by turns ſit upon the eggs and feed their young. Flocks containing hundreds of them are often ſeen flying in the air, and, reflecting the Sun's light, they ſeem like clouds of blue and gold, and preſent to the raviſhed eye the moſt beautiful and brilliant ſight. They attain the age of from 130 to 200 years.

To deſcend to the preſent macaw.—He was for many years in ſervitude at Mr. Brooks's Menagerie in the Haymarket. Like the other birds of that ſpecies, he was chained by the leg by a ſhort chain to his perch, defended by tin, and fed upon ſcalded bread. Here he learned to imitate the cackling of fowls, barking of dogs, his exhibitors, and other inhuman ſounds.

Dr. Thornton bought him for fifteen guineas to grace his muſeum, or botanical exhibition. When in a confined room in Bond-ſtreet, he made the ſcreaming noiſes ſo offenſive in this tribe. He ſeemed ſulky and unhappy. Being brought to the Doctor's houſe, his botanical exhibition being cloſed, the Doctor, from motives of humanity, and for experiment, took away the chain that confined him to his perch. His feet were ſo cramped, and the muſcles weakened from long diſuſe, that he could not walk. He tottered at every ſtep, and appeared in a few minutes only greatly fatigued. In order that he might not clamber by his feet and bill down the upright pole ſupporting his perch at a right-angle, a double ſtand was made as with flowers, and this ſerves as a parapet-wall, which prevents his coming farther. His liberated feet ſoon acquired uncommon agility; his plumage grew more reſplendent; and he became completely happy. No longer he indulged in ſcreams of diſcontent, and all his geſtures denoted gratitude. His food was now changed, and he breakfaſts with the family, having toaſt and butter, or bread and butter; and dines upon potatoes, hard dumplings, with fruit occaſionally after dinner. Like other parrots, he never drinks. His ſmell is uncommonly quick. He marks the time of meals by a continued agitation of the wings, and running up and down the pole, and a pleading note of requeſt.

When he receives his food, he half opens his wings, contracts the pupils of his eyes, and utters a pleading note of thankfulneſs. If he gets what he is not very fond of, he takes it in his left leg, and

and having fed on it, throws it down; but if the food be nice and abundant, he carefully conveys it to his tin reſervoir, and leaves for another repaſt what he cannot eat in this. He ſoon forgot his barbarous ſounds, and now imitates words, and for hours together amuſes himſelf in ſaying — "Poll," "Macaw," "Turn him out," "Pretty fellow," "Saucy fellow," "What's o'clock," laughing, and calling out the names of the Doctor's children. If any is hurt, he gives the firſt alarm; nor does he deſiſt until they are attended to. The Doctor's ſon, obſerving the ſagacity of this bird, undertook to inſtruct him. He taught him, at word of command, to deſcend from his perch, and ſtand upon his finger; then, by another order, he turns himſelf downwards, and hangs upon the fore-finger by one foot, although the body is ſwung about with much violence. Being next aſked how a certain perſon ſhould be ſerved, the ſpectator attends an anſwer, but the bird, by his bill, is pendent on the finger, and has all the appearance of one hanging. At deſire he extends his wings, and ſhews their beauty. He next fans the ſpectator; and being put upon the ground, walks backward as readily as forwards, with his two toes in front and two behind. He then clambers like a ſailor up the mizen, and with his two open mandibles embraces his perch, which is nearly two inches in thickneſs. Placed there, he is aſked, if a certain gentleman was to come here, how he would ſerve him? he ſhakes his head ſeveral times, raiſes his wings, erects all his feathers, opens his mouth, catches hold of the finger, and, ſeemingly in earneſt, keeps on biting, as though he would take it off, oppoſing every reſiſtance, and when he liberates the finger, utters a ſcream. He is then aſked how he would ſerve his maſter?—when he gently bites the finger, and careſſes it with his beak and tongue, and holds his head down, as expecting it to be ſcratched. Nor is this all. Being given a nut on his ſtand below, he mounts the upright ſtick, and the nut ſomehow diſappears. He then, at word of command, preſents it to the company, holds it in his paw, and cracks it. The nut was hid under the tongue, in the hollow of the under mandible. Given a peach-ſtone, he finds out its natural diviſion, and after many efforts opens it for the kernel. When any nuts are preſented him, he is in one univerſal agitation; and he has ſo much ſagacity, that without cracking, when he takes up a bad nut, he very indignantly throws it on the ground. He is remarkably fond of muſic, and with motions of his feet along the perch, movement of his wings, and his head moving backwards and forwards, he dances to all lively tunes, and keeps exact time. If any perſon ſings in wrong meaſure, he quickly deſiſts, and begins to another, whoſe ear keeps time.

He is very friendly to ſtrangers, puts on a terrific appearance towards children for fear of injury, and is very jealous of infants. In rainy weather the blue feathers look green, and alſo in clear weather when there are vapours in the ſky: hence he is an admirable weather-gage. What proves a peculiar ſagacity in his imitations is, that theſe he effects ſometimes without his voice; for inſtance, there is a ſciſſars-grinder who comes into the ſtreet where the bird is every Friday. All the parrots have a file in the inſide of the upper mandible, with which they grind down their under-bill, and in this they are employed for an hour every evening. This ſound people uſually miſtake for ſnoring. This ſcraping was attempted, but the nice ear marked the difference, and he had recourſe to his claws, which he ſtruck againſt the perch, armed with tin, and obſerving the time of the turning of the wheel, he effected a moſt exact imitation, which he repeats every Friday. Sometimes the child's pap would be taken to the window and beaten with the ſpoon: this he would immediately imitate, by ſtriking his broad bill againſt the ſides of his perch.

The light of candles awakens him, and he will then dance, and diſcriminate perſons; but preſented with ſugar, or any food, he often miſſes it. He often then will invite to be held upon the hands to flutter his wings; but he ſeems to have no inclination to fly, and appears perfectly happy in the partial liberty he enjoys. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL SURVEY *of* LESSING'S WORKS.

[*For Particulars of his Life ſee Vol.* 19, *p.* 569, *and Vol.* 23, *p.* 38.]

IN this inſtance the ſagacity of Leſſing's criticiſm may be queſtioned. The fourth Sebaſtian was but another impoſtor.

The evidence for Sebaſtian's death is ſatisfactory. It is naturally probable; it is circumſtantial; nor was it diſputed during the reign of the rightful heir, his

uncle the Cardinal Henry. After the Spaniſh uſurpation began, a doubt, which had the obvious purpoſe of unſettling the allegiance of the Portugueze, was firſt propagated. Barbarous ages abound with reſurrection-heroes, with men evoked from the ſhades for ſeditious purpoſes, *etiam ſub terris bella moventes.* Thus the Welſh reſuſcitated their Arthur, the Engliſh their Duke of York, the French their Joan of Arc. The ſtory of Sebaſtian's preſervation originated in Tercera, one of the Azores.

Twenty years elapſed before the return of this Sebaſtian. According to his own ſtory, he was ſtill in Egypt, and conſequently within reach of European intelligence, at the time of his uncle's death. This was the proper period for his return. Mortification may account for ſome length of abſence, but not for an abandonment of his ſtation, when the chance of reſumption came into jeopardy.

The ſucceſs of the Portugueze pretenders, who were monks, and who therefore found it convenient to acknowledge a temporary penitential reſidence in a convent, would naturally prepare that moſt improbable portion of the new ſtory which deſcribed Sebaſtian as reſiding ſo long in a Georgian monaſtery. A monaſtic taſte was never aſcribed to Sebaſtian until the prior of Crato was a candidate for the vacant ſceptre.

The apparition at Venice, a ſtate hoſtile to the Spaniards, rather than at Rome, the natural aſylum of refugee Catholic princes, is ill accounted for by the ſtrange robbery aſcribed to this King's attendants, which ought rather to have prevented a man coming out of Sicily from reaching the extremity of the Adriatic, than to have occaſioned it. Rome inclined to the Spaniſh intereſt: Venice was the retreat of the refugee Portugueze. On the ſuppoſition of impoſture the place of appearance is natural.

The Venetian Senate, being well diſpoſed to the revolutionary Portugueze, did exactly that which was likely to give importance to this pretender, and to prevent detection. They tranſferred him notoriouſly to a ſtate-priſon; they ſuffered the Spaniſh Ambaſſador and the King of France to meddle about his commitment; but they never ſuffered a particle of evidence to tranſpire, and they carefully intercepted inveſtigation from leſs partial quarters. Suppoſe this Sebaſtian the true king, and his long detention becomes inexplicable. That the Venetians took an intereſt in his ſafety is clear from their anger with the Duke of Tuſcany for his ſeizure. The conſpiracy of Bedmar was a retaliation for this plot.

The pretended dialogue with the Count of Lemos is not ſupported by valid teſtimony. On the contrary, the Neapolitan examinations ſo admittedly terminated in the detection of impoſture, and of his being a Calabrian, that the ſelf-created king was paraded on aſs-back through the ſtreets, as if to court various confrontation, in a place full of Spaniards who had viſited the Court of Portugal. The real king would have been removed ſpeedily by an oſtentatious execution: an impoſtor only could be ſafely ſentenced to the gallies, and preſerved alive for inſpection, and made to reſide in the very neighbourhood of Portugal, at San Lucar.

But let us return to Leſſing's reviewal.

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"Impartiality—and what ſhould move a German to be partial in a Hiſtory of Portugal? The queſtion is plauſible: yet the man who tends to be partial will betray himſelf even about indifferent things: he will interpoſe his own judgment where the reader might have been left to decide for himſelf. Nor can I admit that nothing occurs in Portugueze hiſtory which might tempt a German to be partial, were it merely out of nationality.

"For inſtance, in deſcribing the efforts of King John II. to encourage navigation, mention occurs of Martin Behem, who rendered in that reſpect important ſervices to Portugal. Now we know that certain patriotic Nurembergers have maintained that he ought to be called the true diſcoverer of the New World. They repoſe chiefly on the teſtimony of Ricciolus and of Benzonus. The former gives us to underſtand that Behem put Columbus on the ſcent; and the latter ſays expreſsly, that Magellan ſaw the ſtrait now called after himſelf already laid down in a chart of Martin Behem.—'Hujus freti obſervatio Magellano tribuenda eſt, nam reliquarum navium prefecti fretum eſſe negabant, et ſinum duntaxat eſſe cenſebant. Magellanus tamen fretum iſtic eſſe norat, quia, ut fertur, in charta marina adumbratum viderat, deſcripta ab inſigni quodam nauclero cui nomen Martinus Bohemus, quam Luſitaniæ Rex in ſuo Muſæo adſervabat.'—*Benzonus de India Occidentali,*

Stüven

tom. IV. Americæ Theodori de Bry. — It would therefore not be ſurpriſing if in this inſtance a German were to follow Stüven and Doppelmayer, and, with the author of the *Progrès des Allemands*, to call out that his countrymen not only invented printing and gunpowder, but diſcovered the New World. Hear, however, what this hiſtorian ſays :—'Whether Martin Behem diſcovered the New World, as Ricciolus* will have it, or even knew the ſtraits of Magellan, as Benzonus affirms, appears to me very uncertain. If Hartmann Schedel affirms in his Latin Chronicle that he and Jacob Canus (who diſcovered Congo,) went ſo far beyond the equator, that their ſhadows, when they looked to the eaſt, fell on their right hands, this does not prove that they reached America: it happens to whoever croſſes the line. The old documents which Wülfer, Wagenſeil, Stüven, and Doppelmayer, have excerpted, are ſilent; and the difficulty is increaſed by the date aſſigned to Martin Behem's Chart of the World, which is 1492, when Columbus was already on his voyage. Doppelmayer had a *facſimile* of this chart re-engraved. The more I examine it, the leſs I think it encroaches on the merit of Columbus or of Magellan.' In another place he adds, 'Columbus therefore diſcovered the New World, but Veſputius the proper America, or at leaſt firſt made it known in the Old World. We Germans, though diſcoverers of many things, have here no part, but reſign the glory to the Genoeſe and the Florentines, unleſs we can fancy it an honour that the new or fourth quarter of the world wears a German name; for Amerigo, or Americus, is the good old German *Emrich* Italianized.'

"After this unequivocal proof of a praiſeworthy impartiality, allow me to give you a ſpecimen of our author's character of reſearch, which involves a careful minuteneſs. It ſhall reſpect the hiſtory of a *bon mot*. Mr. Gebauer finds it related of John V. of Portugal, that he told his nobility, 'John IV. loved you; Don Pedro feared you; I have neither prejudice'—*Vos dilexit avus; metuit pater; at ego neutrum.* In the note he indicates a paſſage in the Memoirs of Madame de Maintenon, (vol. 3, c. 4,) in which, at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Louis XIV. is related to have ſaid to M. de Ruvigni, a Proteſtant nobleman, '*Mon grand pere vous aimait; mon pere vous craignait; pour moi, je ne vous crains, ni ne vous aime.*' There is ſo much of reſemblance in the turn of the two ſpeeches, that they can hardly be both original. Probably the Portugueze King had the French King in view; and his ſentiment is but a prolongation of one which occurs in the *Apophthegmes de Henri le Grand*, who ſaid to the deputies of the Huguenots, *Le Roi Henri (III.) vous craignait, et ne vous aimait pas; mais moi je vous aime et ne vous crains pas.*'—[*To be continued.*]

* "Mr. Gebauer ſhould not have ſtated that Ricciolus will have it ſo. He leaves it doubtful. The paſſage runs thus —'Chriſtophorus Columbus cum prius in Madeira inſula, ubi conficiendis ac delineandis chartis geographicis vacabat, ſive ſuopte ingenio, ut erat vir aſtronomiæ coſmographiæ et phyſices gnarus, ſive indicio habito a Martino Bohemo, aut, ut Hiſpani dictitant, ab Alphonſo Sanchez de Helva nauclero, qui forte inciderit in inſulam poſtea Dominicam dictam, cogitaſſet de navigatione in Indiam Occidentalem.' — *Geograph. et Hydrog. Reformatio, lib. III. c. 22.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Altering not always amending."

UNDER this title permit me to ſay two words to your correſpondent "M. N." concerning his critique on a paſſage of Milton, p. 392, in your preſent volume. I do not intend to enter into the merits or demerits of the paſſage in queſtion, but I beg you will inſert my proteſt againſt the emendation. Whether "M. N." be a poet, or whatever may be the muſic of his *ear*, I would aſk, can he think the monoſyllable thus—"*Him who durſt* THUS *defy*"—tolerable in the place to which he has aſſigned it? Or, indeed, can he, as a poet, endure the tautology upon which he has ſtumbled in the following line: "*Omnipotent, Almighty Power*," not to mention the duplication of the *eliſio vocalis*, which I conceive the *inimitable* author originally deſigned to avoid, in the order obſerved by himſelf. Milton, Sir, was not a "*faultleſs* monſter;" but I do not think "M. N." (at leaſt if we may judge from this ſpecimen) is to be admitted as the corrector of Milton; and whatever be the faults of this particular paſſage, I truſt your readers will admit with me that the critic has fallen into greater.

Your's, &c.

AN ADMIRER OF THE *original Milton.*

June 20, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. X.

THE inclofed letters from the Antiquary's Correfpondents are given to the reader, and they do not require either preface or poftfcript. They are at leaft as curious as any with which the Antiquary can himfelf indulge him.

SIR,

AS an appendix to your paper on the Hiftory of Ancient Caftles, I fend you a few memoranda relating to the Military Habits of thofe who were accuftomed to defend them.

Body-armour in this country, I believe, was nearly co-eval with fuch caftles as were intended for refidence as well as for defence. The early Britons knew very little of its incumbrance: toward the clofe of their hiftory we find fome reafon for believing that they had adopted it from the Romans; but we have no particulars detailed to us. Nor was it known to the Saxons at their firft arrival: at leaft we have nothing that fhould induce us to believe fo. So late even as the eighth century Mr. Strutt could find but one inftance where any thing like mail-armour occurred, and that was in the repreſentation of a royal habit.—(See Strutt's Dreffes and Habits, vol. 1, p. 25.) A leathern helmet with the fur turned outwards; an oval fhield, which varied in its fize, but was of the fame material; a large long fword; and a barbed lance;—were the general armour of the Anglo-Saxon. In the ninth and tenth centuries a different fort of body-armour was in ufe, which feems to have conſiſted of thin plates of metal faſtened upon the interior garment or tunic, fo as to move upon each other. Thefe it is more than probable were accompanied by a breaft-plate, as a defence for that part is frequently mentioned by the Saxon writers. *Greaves*, or leg-guards, are faid to have been added in the tenth century, and their introduction is attributed to the Danes.

Mail, or ringed, armour, however, fuch as it appeared in the fucceeding century, was a martial habilament peculiar to the Normans. The accoutrements of a warrior at that period are expreſsly enumerated in the Conqueror's laws, (See Lambard. Archaionom. Leg. Gul. I., c. 22, 23.) and conſiſted of a hawberk, helmet, fhield, fpear, and fword. The hawberk at that time was literally no more than a fhirt of mail; but in the twelfth century it formed a complete defenfive armour, and inveſted every part of the warrior but his face. It continued in uſe till the beginning of the fifteenth century. Henry IV. is the laft of our kings who appears in it on his great-feal. A few inſtances occur before this time of what antiquaries, I believe, call armour *mi-partie*, part mail, part plated; and mail fkirts we find in uſe ſo late even as the ſixteenth century. Groſe, however, aſſerts (Treatiſe on Armour, p. 74,) that plated armour was completely introduced both here and in France about the middle of the fourteenth century.

The different parts of the plated armour, as they affect the body, had the following names: *Vambraces* for the defence of the arms, from the ſhoulder to the wriſt; *gauntlets* for the hands; *cuiraſs* for the back and breaſt-plate; *cuiſſes* for the thighs; *genouilleres*, or knee-pieces; *greaves*; and iron ſhoes.

Of the head-coverings, the round, the pointed, and the flat helmets, appear to have been all uſed in the early Norman period; though the round one, till Edward III.'s reign, ſeems to have been by far moſt common. Sometimes they were guarded in front with frame or lattice-work; and a few inſtances occur where there are pendants to guard the noſe. The round helmet, Mr. Groſe ſays, was called *chapelle de fer*. It is deſcribed by P. Daniel as the lighteſt of all helmets, without vizor or gorget. In the fourteenth century the helmets were more commonly like the armour, hammered and plated. Thomas Earl of Lancaſter, eldeſt ſon of Edmund Crouchback, is the firſt whoſe helmet is ſurmounted by a creſt.—(Sep. Mon., vol. 1, p. cxxxviii.) In this century, as well as in thoſe which immediately ſucceeded, we find the helmets were curiouſly ornamented and enriched, and even in ſome caſes not only inſcribed with letters, but ſtudded with jewels. The helmet of William de Valence, at Weſtminſter, who died in 1296, has a flowered fillet, ſtudded. The Black Prince's, at Canterbury, has a chaplet. Mr. Groſe, in his Treatiſe on ancient Armour, has enumerated, very carefully, the various names by which, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, our helmets were diſtinguiſhed. The greater part of theſe, however, are only to be ſought for in illuminated manuſcripts. On our tombs we rarely ſee any other than the ſlate-helmet.

The gradual changes which took place in the form and faſhion of our ancient armour

mour may, perhaps, be beſt judged of from the figures which occur upon ſepulchral monuments; although there are other documents, of a literary kind, which contribute materials for its hiſtory.

From the Wardrobe Accompts of Edward Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward the Second, in the laſt year of his father's reign, a curious account of his perſonal armour may be obtained.

Hugh Earl of Salford, who made his will, April 15th, in the ninth year of Richard the Second, ordered that Thomas his ſon ſhould have his coat of mail *d'Aſtere*, of Naples; and his helmet made at Bourdeaux, with *a camail d'Aſtere;* as alſo his ſword made at Turenne, which Sir Rauſe Ferrars gave him.—(See Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 163.) This, at leaſt, ſhews that our anceſtors were curious in their arms and weapons; and, perhaps, that they readily admitted the military improvements of other countries. Nor was this taſte for foreign weapons entirely confined to England. Rabelais, who, no doubt, painted the manners of his time, ſpeaking of Gargantua, ſays, "His ſword was not of Valentia; nor his dagger of Saragoſa:" towns which were then, probably, famous for the temper of their ſteel.

In the will of Eleanor de Bohun, Ducheſs of Glouceſter, Auguſt 13, 1399, we read, "Item, un habergeon ove un croix de laton merchie ſur le pis encontre le cuer, quele feuſt a mon ſeignour ſon piere."

In the following century, 1415, we have theſe items in the will of Edward Duke of York. "Item, je deviſe a Thomas Beauchamp, mes brigandiers coverrez de rouge velvet chequete noire & blank, & dys livres en monoye. Item, je deviſe a Johan Popham mes nouvelles brigandiers de rouge velvet queux Grove me fiſt, mon baſſinet que je port, & mon meillour chival except ce deſſuis. Item, je deviſe a Diprant ma petite cote de maille, le piece de plate qè mon Seignour le Prince ma donna, apelle breſtplate, le pance, que fuiſt a mon Seignour mon piere, qe Dieu aſſoill, mon houſell, & mon chaperon de fere."

But inſtances of this nature would be endleſs. I ſhall only quote, in addition, a ſhort extract from one of the letters of Margaret, to John, Paſton, dated 13th May, between 1463 and 1465.—"As for the harnys, Wyks deliu'yd it to hym the x day of Januar the ij yer of King E. (Edw. IV.) in Pylgryme ſtrete at New Caſtell. In'p'mis a peyr brygandyrs, a ſalet, a boreſper, a bawe, xviij arwys, ij payr polronds, a ſtandard of mayle, and a pare ſlyvys of plate to the valew of v marc."

During the different periods here alluded to, moſt of our great fortreſſes appear to have been furniſhed with their reſpective armories. The office of Hauberger occurs at the Tower of London as early as the 37th of Edward III. and an order dated in the third year of the ſucceeding monarch, for making coats of mail there, is ſtill extant. In the firſt year of Richard the Third, alſo, we find a grant of the office of armourer within the Caſtle of Warwick to William Wynter, dated Pomfret, September the firſt.

Such are ſome of the principal particulars in the hiſtory of our ancient armour: on the introduction of fire-arms it was gradually diffuſed; though not entirely laid aſide, I believe, even in the reign of George the Second. Your's,

ATTILIATOR.

SIR,

AMONG the ſcarce books of a former age, which time has renderered obſolete, is the "*Vulgaria*" of William Horman, one of the moſt general and poliſhed ſcholars whom the reign of Henry the Eighth produced. It was printed at London, in quarto, 1519, by Pynſon; and conſiſts of aphoriſms and familiar phraſes, in Engliſh and Latin, arranged in thirty-ſeven chapters, and occaſionally illuſtrative not only of the formules of ſpeech, but of the manners, games, cuſtomes, habits, and opinions of the time. Horman himſelf was a native of Saliſbury, received the firſt part of his education in Wykham's ſchool, at Wincheſter, and the latter part at New College, Oxford, where he became fellow in 1477. He was afterwards fellow and ſchoolmaſter of Eton; where he died April the 12th, 1535. The "*Vulgaria*" was printed a ſecond time by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1530; but a few of the ſentences in the two firſt chapters probably rendered the work obnoxious at the Reformation. The firſt edition is the only one I have ſeen; but from Ames's account of the ſecond it ſhould appear that they are both remarkable for ſome peculiar aſſertions.

At the back of the title-page are theſe lines, by Lilly the grammarian:

GUIL. LILLII CARMEN.

Auſoniæ gentis linguam ſi quæris, et optas,
Pulſa barbarie, doctius ore loqui;
Hoc opus Hormani diſcas puer, utile munus
Et veterum referens aurea dicta patrum.

A few

A few of the double ſentences ſhall be quoted, as ſpecimens of Herman's Latin ſtyle. From the reſt I ſhall only take occaſional ſamples of his Engliſh :—

" The Apoſtilis uſed no Greke nor Laten eloquence.

" Apoſtoli, nec Attica, nec Latiali uſi ſunt eloquentia.

" Poulys ſteple is a myghty great thyng, and ſo hye that vneth a man may diſcerne the weather-cocke.

" Piramis eſt vaſtæ magnatudinis, tamque peralte: ut caligat faſtigium verſatile.

" The ſervice of the Churche at the begynnyng had more devocion than curious longe or cotilye apparayle.

" Officium Eccleſiæ primitive plus habuit pietatis quam apparatus.

" *I ſayde my ſervice in the croudes at Poulis.*

" Perſolvi preces canonicas in cripto porticu Paulina.

De Pictate. Cap. i.

" It is forbyde by holy churche that a layman ſhould touche the chalyſe.

" *Our lady of Walſingham dothe many miracles.*

" *Every yere the parkars brynge to Poulys lyue deere.*

" Fette the ſhype of incens.

" The ymage of the patron of the churche muſt ſtande on the ryght hand of the autor."

De Impietate. Cap. ij.

" Some be ſo madde that they wyll propheey by lokinge through a feyve.

" He ſmacketh of an heretyke."

Medicinalia. Cap. iiij.

" Unwaſhen woole, that groweth betwene the hynder legges of a blacke thepe is wonderful medicynable."

De Scolaſticis. Cap. viij.

" Papyr fyrſte was made of a certayne ſtuffe like the pith of a bulruſhe in Ægypt: and ſyth it is made of lynnen clothe foked in water, ſtampte or grunde preſſed and ſmothed.

" The principall commendation of papyr is that it be thynne, hard, white, and ſmothe.

" The greateſt and hyeſte of pryce is papyr imperyall.

" Papyr royall is nexte.

" There is other fyne and thynne papyr, ſervynge for miſſive letters: but it wyll nat bere hynke on both ſydes.

" There ſhulde be four or fyue and twenty ſheetes in a queyre: and twenty queyris in a reme: *though the old way were other.*

" The prynters have founde a crafte to make boks by braſen letters ſette in ordre by a frame."

De Corporis Cultu. Cap. xi.

" *Purple velvette of Ynde that hath the coloure of morelle, or vyolette, or rouſty yron is mooſte of pryce or moſte ſet by.*

" *London ſpeche and rayment is far fyner than Yorke.*"

De Coquinariis, &c. Cap. xvj.

" Some loue garlycke ſauce, ſome vinaker & pepper, with roſte beſe.

" Apples that lacke theyr ſtalke can nat dure longe.

De Tricliniaribus. Cap. xvij.

" He kepeth rere ſuppers tyll mydnyght.

" *Precious cuppis be made of bugull hornys.*"

De Cubicularibus. Cap. xviij.

" Some beddis be ſtouffed with wolle, ſome with flockis, ſome with coton, ſome with fethers of ſwann, gooſe, or pultre."

De Equilis Inſtrumento. Cap. xix.

" Horſes that muſte renne for a wager, or for a gret crande, be fedde with chaffe and barley brede."

De Principiis Ornamentis, &c. Cap. xxij.

" One ſwanne is ynoughe to fyll a charger.

" *Marchauntis of London have goodly places upon the land.*

" Mercatores Londinienſes villas habent in agra magnifice exultas.

" *There is an elephant geuyn to the kynge: but none can gyde hym: but they that came with the preſent.*"

De Commutatiuis. Cap. xxvij.

" The bouthes, that be pyght in feyris, yelde mache money to the lord of the foyle.

" *The Lambardis hawe a ſtrete by them ſelfe at London.*"

De Opificibus. Cap. xxviij.

" Makers and byers of golde foyle, occupie a boris tothe.

" The comen clockis be made of yron whylys full of tethe and plumettis, or weyghtis duly proporcyoned by good crafte; and ſmytynge on a bell.

" *There be ſmal clockis for a chambre to wake a man out of his ſlepe.*"

De re ædificatoria.

" Some men wyll have theyr wallys plaſtered, ſome pergetted and whytlymed, ſome roughe caſte, ſome pricked, ſome wrought with plaſter of Paris.

" *This flore ſhal be bourded, and upon that a flore of claye, or panynge, layde with mortar.*

" I wolde he that made the tree brydge of the temis, had made it of ſtone.

" *He*

" *He drewe out a platte of the houſe with a penne.*

" Some be ſo curiouſe and coſtlewe in buyldynge, that they diſdaynge to have the ſtonys of their owne countrey, but they wyll have ſtraunge and farre fette ſtonys: of great and outragious coſt.

" *Citezyns have gardens over theyr houſes.*

De Bellicis. Cap. xxxj.

" *Of bras caſte in molde be made many perillous inſtruments of war: as gunnys of divers faſhions and names.*

" The pryckers be gone to ſpye what our enemyes go aboute.

" The power of Englande was thought lytel of price to ſome of the borderars: tyl they were taught with theyr great ſlaughter to knowe it."

De Exercitamentis et Ludis.

" I have leyde many gynnys, grynnys, pottis, and other, for to take fiſshe.

" Children do lerne to ſwymme leaning upon the rynde of a tree or corke.

" *It is the cuſtome that every yere we ſhal have a May-kynge.*

" Men play with III dice, and children with iiij dalies.

" A ſingle ace is a loſynge caſte.

" Syſeace winneth all.

" Trey is caſte good ynoughe.

" Cater is a very good caſte.

" *Deuce and ſynke were nat in the old dyce.*

" I had never fantaſy to playenge at the dice and tables.

" Let me have the red cheſſe men.

" We ſhoulde have II kyngis, and II quyens, IIII alfyns, IIII knyghtis, IIII rokis and XVI paunys.

" *When men iuſte for pleaſure and honour, as in turnamentis, they have nat ſharpe ſperre heydis but blunt cronettis.*"

A few of the more remarkable ſentences are here diſtinguiſhed by italics. Such are the *Collectanea* of

A Book-worm.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR highly reſpectable correſpondent, Mr. C. Loſft, has, in a few conciſe energetic terms, defined inhumanity to animals to be " one of the worſt and moſt diſgraceful vices of human nature, and the ſource of outrage and violence from man to man." Experience ſhews the truth of this aſſertion, together with the innumerable evils which reſult from it, and loudly calls upon the advocates of humanity to exert themſelves with vigour in order to ſuppreſs it, as at once a national diſgrace, and repugnant to every precept of the Chriſtian religion.

I perfectly agree with this benevolent gentleman in thinking that the preſent appears to be a peculiarly favourable opportunity for reviving the ſubject, and for attempting to introduce again the bill, which was ſo ſtrangely, as well as unexpectedly, rejected in a former ſeſſions. We are now bleſſed with a mild, benevolent, and humane adminiſtration, the principal and illuſtrious leader of which (as you juſtly aſſert, p. 562) has, on all occaſions, " ſteadily adhered to thoſe principles which he has always avowed;" and which, in the moſt happy inſtance you there allude to, has indeed exalted him as a ſtateſman to the very ſummit of honour and glory. It is alſo well known, that when the Bill in queſtion was before parliament he gave it his generous ſupport. The preſent time, therefore, ſeems of all others the moſt fortunate and encouraging for ſuch a laudable attempt; and it is " devoutly to be wiſhed" that the friends of humanity would no longer remain ſupine, or intimidated with the recollection of their former diſappointment, but exert themſelves to the utmoſt, without delay, to ſuppreſs this deteſtable and growing evil. It deſerves ſome notice, as well as furniſhes conſiderable encouragement, that the arguments againſt the meaſure, pitiful as they were, and calculated rather for the capacity of the original inhabitants of North America than a nation of profeſſed Chriſtians, were at beſt merely adapted to the ſtate of affairs at the time, and therefore are inapplicable to the preſent period. Whilſt therefore we ſincerely lament the loſs of that " able and benevolent man" who, on a former occaſion, took the lead on this occaſion, we may conſole ourſelves that he has left his mantle as a precious relic among many, " whoſe hearts and whoſe powers reſemble his," and who now may look for a degree of ſucceſs far more animating than fell to his lot. The lucid convincing arguments he made uſe of are yet perfectly remembered, and the documents he had collected to ſupport them muſt yet be in exiſtence:—documents which, indeed, reflect great diſgrace upon the laws and police, upon the clergy and religious eſtabliſhment of

this country! Nothing, therefore, ſeems now to be wanting, but for the friends of humanity to ſeize the preſent golden opportunity, and to bring the Bill once more before parliament. An adminiſtration which has ſo nobly exterminated the ſlave-trade, muſt be friendly to the intereſts of humanity in general. In all ſuch diſcuſſions Fox will be Fox ſtill, verily and indeed, as certainly as "the Chancellor will be Erſkine ſtill." It would alſo add ſtrength to the cauſe, if the Juſtices (reſident in thoſe parts of the country in which the diabolical cruelties intended to be ſuppreſſed by the propoſed Bill are peculiarly common) would conſult together, and by ſome formal reſolutions expreſs their ſenſe of theſe evils, and their fervent deſire to have them ſpeedily, as well as totally, aboliſhed. The reverend clergy, too, might be recollected on this occaſion, did we not know that they were already overdone with ghoſtly labours and travail in defence of their creeds and teſts, or had we any precedents that theſe holy men had ever come forward as a body in the cauſe of moral reformation, till the laity had ſet them the example.

Yours,

Stamford, July 12. HUMANUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I obſerve you aim at the improvement and good of ſociety in your uſeful miſcellany, and as the ſeaſon is juſt approaching when waſps are prevalent and their ſtings likely to be injurious, I ſend you the following remarkable caſe of the ſting of a waſp and cure thereof, that it may be made generally known, in a hope that when ſuch an accident again occurs, by the uſe of the ſame means the ſame ſucceſsful and happy conſequence may take place: and ſhould it be inſtrumental in ſaving one life, both you and I ſhall have reaſon to rejoice in promulgating it anew to the world.

It was originally publiſhed by the late Dr. Cook, a reſpectable phyſician of Leigh, in Eſſex, about 40 years ago, in one of the magazines, through which medium he often, from humane and benevolent motives, gave medical advice and information to the world. The underwritten is accurately copied from a manuſcript long in my poſſeſſion, and of the authenticity of which you may be aſſured. I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

Warwick, July 14. S. EDKINS.

A young man, by drinking a mug of beer brought him much frothed upon the top, which thereby concealed a waſp, ſwallowed the inſect: it ſtung him in the gullet, yet he continued working ſome few minutes after, till ſuch a ſudden and violent ſtrangulation ſeized him, as conſtrained him to hurry to my houſe for aſſiſtance.

He was ſpeechleſs and black in the face, kicking and flinging his limbs about for breath, with the utmoſt agony and conſternation, expecting nothing elſe but ſudden death every moment.

I bid him point to the place ſtung: he directed his finger to his throat at the upper end of his breaſt bone, on the right ſide. It being a ſingular caſe, ſuch as I had never met with before; and having no time to loſe, I concluded that all manual operations, as with thoſe who are choaked with other kinds of extraneous bodies, would *excite* inſtead of *mitigate* the ſpaſmodic ſtrangulation; when the following method ſuddenly came into my mind.

I took ſome honey and ſweet oil, with a little vinegar, and with a ſpoon beat them all well up together in a half pint baſon. This mixture I ſet down on the table by him, bidding him ſwallow a ſpoonful of it every minute, while a neighbour who attended him, and I, ſat in the ſame room to obſerve the conſequence. The firſt three ſpoonfuls we perceived by his wry faces paſſed down with great difficulty and pain, after which he ſoon ſwallowed very eaſily and freely, and ſpoke out all at once as loudly and boldly as ever.

Then I bid him carry the baſon and mixture with him to his lodgings, and continue taking a ſpoonful of it often (though ſeldomer than before), and lie down on his bed and compoſe himſelf, talking to no one, nor ſuffering any one to talk with him. He did ſo; and next morning went well to work, and never had the leaſt return of the complaint.

Leigh, Eſſex. JOHN COOK, M. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent Mr. Loſft has favoured the public with ſome uſe-

ful

ful animadverſions on the odious and oppreſſive Income-tax, for which we are obliged to him; but a large volume might well be written to expoſe the ignorance, or ſomething worſe, of thoſe who have conſtructed or continued this moſt unequal impoſition.

It is inconceivable, for inſtance, on what ground the ſhort annuities have been made liable to the ſame rate of taxation as a permanent fund. Many a man, pinched by the times, and deſirous to augment his means of exiſtence out of his own property, not by augmented penſions from the public money, would have changed his ſtock into a ſhort annuity, meaning to lay by ſuch a proportion of the intereſt, as, at the expiration, would enable him to buy an annuity for the reſt of his life. This he cannot now do; not only his income is taxed, but his principal; that is, out of the ſavings appropriated to a re-inveſtment another per centage is deducted, ſo that at the end of the term he will find that he has loſt a conſiderable part of his capital.

If an income-tax be, generally ſpeaking, a fair one, and perhaps it is ſo, let there be but this ſingle mode of raiſing money adopted. Away with the complicated army of minor requiſitions.—A man of 500l. a-year pays his tenth, —ſo does a man of 5000l., to the Income-tax: this, notoriouſly, is ſufficiently unequal; but does he of 5000l. a-year pay another tenth of his income in the reſt of his taxes? Certainly not; whilſt in ſome inſtances the other pays more than that proportion, but I believe ſeldom leſs. It is to be hoped that ſome able writer will take up his pen in favour of their cauſe, who, unhappily conſtituting an oppreſſed minority, have little chance, in theſe times of ſelfiſh occupation, of being heard or protected by thoſe whoſe immediate duty it is to interfere on their behalf.

July 17, 1806

For the Monthly Magazine.

An INQUIRY *relative to the* MOTIVES *which operated in* PRODUCING *the* ESTABLISHMENT *of the* SINKING FUND *in the* YEAR 1786, *under the* ADMINISTRATION *in which the late* RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT *was* CHANCELLOR *of the* EXCHEQUER.

THE following inquiry has ariſen in conſequence of peruſing an account of the progreſs of the ſinking fund, publiſhed in the Monthly Magazine for March 1806, under the aſſumed name of Common Senſe. The public are certainly obliged to the author for his account of the rapid progreſs of the fund, and of its powers, if continually applied to the extinction of the national debt. That information is, however, accompanied with evident ſymptoms of its being the production of party zeal, becauſe it has the appearance of being intended as a ſupport to the financial powers of the new adminiſtration upon the very baſis of that fund which was eſtabliſhed by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. In conſidering, however, a meaſure of ſuch national importance, it is deemed wholly improper to involve it in any party diſputes whatever.

The anonymous author, above alluded to, has introduced the name of the late Dr. Price, "as a great political arithmetician, as an acute calculator, and as the perſon who pointed out the proviſion for future debts."

It is by no means the intention of the preſent inquiry to undervalue the abilities of the late Dr. Price, as an arithmetician, or acute calculator. It is only meant to trace the attempts and operations which led to the eſtabliſhment of the fund in queſtion.

In purſuing this inquiry, the third edition of Dr. Price's Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments, &c. publiſhed in 1773, and inſcribed to the Earl of Shelburne, ſhall be the guide; and here it is proper to obſerve, that this is the only publication which the writer hereof has ſeen upon the ſubject, either by the late Dr. Price or others; and he regrets, in particular, the not having ſeen his Appeal to the Public upon it, as referred to in a note to the 165th page of that edition. It, however, appears to have been written previous to the publication of his third edition, and it may therefore be preſumed that this laſt contains every information of importance to the preſent inquiry.—But to proceed:

He mentions a ſcheme which was adopted by the legiſlature in 1716, and which he ſays ſtood eſtabliſhed by law at the time of his writing; but, owing to the unpardonable miſconduct of men in power, it has been defeated of its good effects: Here he remarks, "that nothing but this can do us any eſſential ſervice. He calls for the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a fund, and to keep it out of the hands of

the treaſury by conſigning it to a particular commiſſion, acting under penalties, ſo as to form a check even on the Houſe of Commons itſelf."

Upon the laſt clauſe it may with propriety be remarked, that the idea of taking it out of the hands of the treaſury (ſuppoſing it practicable) has the appearance of being highly unconſtitutional. No explanation of the ſcheme is given; but in another part of his eſſay it appears to have partly conſiſted in a reduction of the ſix per cents. to five per cent.

The next obſervation, in order of time, is contained in a note at the end of the chapter, as follows:

"The principal obſervations in this chapter I have given juſt as they occurred to my thoughts, without knowing that any of them had been made by other writers. Some propoſals and obſervations of a ſimilar nature I have ſince found in an excellent pamphlet,* publiſhed in 1726, entitled, An Eſſay on the National Debts of the Kingdom, wherein the importance of diſcharging them is conſidered, and ſome general miſtakes about the nature and efficacy of the ſinking fund are examined and removed. In a letter to a member of parliament, 4th edition."

It next appears (adhering to the order of time) that much had been ſaid of a plan mentioned in parliament at the end of the ſeſſion (preceding the publication of the third edition), for paying off the national debt; but as it was to operate only in time of peace, Dr. Price very juſtly condemns it.

Laſtly, it is ſaid in a note, "Since the above was written, I have found that a meaſure in ſome reſpects ſimilar to this has been propoſed by Sir James Stewart, in his Principles of Political Economy."

The meaſure here taken notice of conſiſted in a plan for the reduction of the capital, attended with an advancement of intereſt.

Theſe are all the plans relative to the eſtabliſhment of a ſinking fund that can be traced in Dr. Price's third edition. From theſe, however, it is evident that the ideas publiſhed by him were not all original with reſpect to himſelf; and it ſhall next be ſhewn, that the various calculations exhibited in that publication for demonſtrating the powers of compound intereſt, were known long before it appeared.

In the year 1726, tables of great extent and merit were publiſhed by Mr. John Smart, which contain the value of one pound to eight decimal plans, and by means of which queſtions reſpecting compound intereſt and annuities may be ſolved with great facility, and to great extent. To theſe tables there are twenty-eight problems annexed, and amongſt them thoſe relative to the national debt, particularly one, which ſeems to apply to the extinction of that debt as it ſtood at the period of Mr. Smart's publiſhing, and which appears then to have amounted to fifty millions. That ſum he ſhews will be extinguiſhed in the courſe of 30 years by a ſinking fund of 891,505 per annum, over and above *two millions for paying the intereſt at 4 per cent.

From the preceding obſervations it evidently appears, that the idea of a ſinking fund by no means originated with the late Dr. Price; neither did the calculations upon which all thoſe plans were, and muſt be founded. It is at the ſame time obvious, that the increaſing magnitude of the public debts had greatly alarmed, and attracted the ſerious attention of many able calculators.

The late Dr. Price having been well acquainted with the methods of ſolving ſuch problems as have been mentioned, and having alſo been impreſſed with dreadful apprehenſions of the ruin that would inevitably take place, if a remedy ſhould not be ſpeedily applied, did proceed upon the very ſame plan as has been ſhewn above reſpecting the debt of 50 millions.

After having examined the ſchemes which had been previouſly attempted or propoſed, among which he found none of any importance, except the one in 1716, and the partial one hinted at by Sir James Stewart, he proceeded to ſuppoſe "that the nation is ſtill able to provide a fund that ſhall yield a million and a half annually for 20 years to come. This, he ſays, would increaſe to three millions per

* Perhaps by Mr. John Smart.—See afterwards.

* With the ſame facility, the operative powers of one or of more per cent. per annum above the intereſt, is obtained from Mr. Smart's Tables; and that if the intereſt of the loan be 4 per cent., 1 per cent. will extinguiſh it in 41 years, &c. Therefore, as to pointing out the proviſion for future debts there is nothing new.

annum

annum in 20 years, at the end of which the nation might be eaſed of the moſt oppreſſive taxes to the amount of a million and a half, and the conſequence would prove, that if there ſhould have been a war, either the whole, or much the greater part, of the addition occaſioned by it to the public burdens would be taken off, and the nation reinſtated nearly in its preſent circumſtances. But if there ſhould have been no war, the national debt, and the taxes charged with it, would be reduced a third below the ſums at which they now ſtand, and the nation would be ſo much relieved as to be prepared for a war. The remaining million and a half would in 23 years increaſe again to three millions per annum; and then ſo much more of the public taxes would be ſet free; 50 millions more, or 93 millions in all, of the public debts would be diſcharged; and the difficulties of the nation would be in a great meaſure conquered. During this whole courſe of time, there may poſſibly be but one war; and ſhould that happen, the appropriation at the end of it of about 400,000l. per annum might be enough to anſwer all purpoſes."

He proceeds through a number of pages, exploring a variety of complicated ſuppoſitions, which it is deemed unneceſſary to quote, as they would ſwell the preſent inquiry further than appears requiſite.

On the whole it appears, that although Dr. Price was an excellent mathematician, and fully acquainted with the powers of compound intereſt, yet he had not fixed upon any plan that even to himſelf appeared practicable, or that was likely to be adopted. His own words completely ſupport the inference. He thus pathetically expreſſes himſelf:

"Theſe bubbles, however, are of little conſequence compared with the grand national evil which is the ſubject of the ſecond chapter of this treatiſe. This is an evil on which I could not imagine that any ſuch efforts of mine would make any great impreſſion. Perhaps, indeed, the united efforts of all the independent part of the kingdom *would now be too weak* to ſave us from the diſtreſs with which it threatens us."

In another part he ſays, "Theſe obſervations relate only to what might have been the ſtate of the nation with reſpect to its debts, had a right plan been purſued from the firſt: *But it will be aſked, what can be done as they are? I wiſh I was able to give a more ſatisfactory anſwer to this inquiry.*"

And again, he thus terminates his hopes and expectations.

"In reviewing what I have written, I am indeed almoſt diſpoſed to congratulate myſelf on having pointed out a method of diſcharging the public debts in a ſhort period of years, with a ſurplus in our poſſeſſion" (he does not point out where this ſurplus is to be found), "and the inviolable appropriation of which will never be felt except in effects the moſt ſalutary and beneficial: but I fall back *into diffidence.* Much has been before ſaid on this ſubject by writers of more conſequence to *no purpoſe*, and we ſhall purſue the path we are in, till the edge of the precipice towards which we are advancing awakens us, and ruin becomes certain and unavoidable."

Thus ſtood, in the year 1773, the proſpect of the nation for obtaining a practicable, effectual, and permanent ſinking fund. And thus about 70 years had elapſed ſince the firſt unſucceſsful attempt to eſtabliſh one of that deſcription; and a number of years had glided away (perhaps more than 20) from the time that Dr. Price firſt ſounded the alarm, during which period his and all his predeceſſors' ideas had been wholly overlooked or diſregarded by government, as being theoretical and impracticable, and they had paſſed into oblivion, as he himſelf expected.

In the courſe of thoſe momentous and important periods ſeveral wars had taken place, particularly the one with America, which had occaſioned an enormous increaſe of the public debt. Nay more, the nation was unknowingly within a few years of encountering the greateſt external and internal danger to which it ever had been expoſed, by which is meant the French revolution and its vortex. A danger which ſoon called forth the utmoſt exertions of the empire, loaded with a debt at that time deemed unmanageable and inſupportable.

It was but a few years before that important and tremendous, though unforeſeen, criſis; it was in the month of September 1784, that two gentlemen, natives of the city of Glaſgow, moſt fortunately and moſt opportunely formed the idea of its being in the power of government to eſtabliſh a real and moſt effectual fund for extinguiſhing the public debt. It was a ſure

a ſure and certain one that engroſſed their attention; not the annual and caſual ſavings from the public expenditure. The powers of compound intereſt they were well acquainted with; and, what may be conſidered of more importance, they ſaw clearly and diſtinctly the method by which the fund could with facility be applied to the actual and unremitting extinction of a debt, the magnitude of which had occaſioned ſuch deſpondency: which method was in fact afterwards adopted.

Under thoſe impreſſions, they in September 1784 communicated their ideas to the late Mr. Pitt, through a moſt reſpectable and official channel. He carried the plan with him to Brighthelmſtone, and upon his return from thence it was referred to the conſideration of G. Roſe, Eſq., at that time ſecretary to the Treaſury.

The fund which they propoſed was peculiarly ſuited to the object in view. It was founded not only on the principles of real juſtice, but of obvious expediency. It is preſumed that few, or none, will object to the aſſertion that every ſpecies of property in Great Britain ſtands as a ſecurity to the national creditors. This being granted, it appeared to the gentlemen before alluded to that the eaſieſt, the moſt juſt, and rational method of diſcharging the ponderous debt for which the national property is liable, would be when *in tranſitu*, or paſſing by the deceaſe of the poſſeſſor to heirs or ſucceſſors of every denomination and deſcription. It was propoſed to include every ſpecies of property whatever.

The plan, of which the above are the outlines, after having been ſubmitted to the conſideration of Mr. Roſe, as beforementioned, and after ſeveral conferences with one of the gentlemen, was by him declared impracticable. The propoſers, therefore, of courſe, beſtowed no further attention upon it. Their ſurpriſe, however, may be eaſily imagined when, in the ſeſſion of parliament which commenced about the end of 1785, they found the ſinking fund eſtabliſhed with an annual, but limited and contingent power of only 1,200,000l. Here it may be obſerved, that if this ſum had ſucceeded ſo well, it may eaſily be imagined, without the aid of calculation, that the progreſs would have been much greater at this time, and would be comparatively vaſtly more ſo ten or fifteen years hence, if a fund derived from the univerſal change of property, and occaſioned by the deceaſe of the poſſeſſors, had been annually ſo applied; and if a contribution had been drawn from the paſſing property, ſuitable to the nature and juſtice of its application.

If the propoſers of the plan were ſurpriſed at the ſudden eſtabliſhment of the ſinking fund, and upon the very method of conducting it which had been traced out in one of their ſchemes, they were equally ſo when, at no great diſtance of time, the very tax which before had been deemed impracticable, when propoſed to be applied to the diſcharge of the public creditors, was adopted without any difficulty, and for the purpoſe of defraying the annual expences of government; but upon a ſyſtem extremely partial, complicated, and perhaps unproductive, compared with the capability of the ſubject from whence it is derived.

It is not intended by the preſent obſervations to inquire into the cauſes or motives by which his Majeſty's miniſters were influenced and guided; becauſe, whether the plan was at that time deemed practicable or impracticable, does not affect the object at preſent in view, which is to inform the public in general, that if the fortunate and ſeaſonable ſuggeſtions of the gentlemen alluded to, and the attractive nature of the propoſals ſubmitted to the conſideration of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, had not taken place at the time mentioned, the preſent ſinking fund, in all probability, would never have exiſted; the conſequences of which, in the courſe of the wonderful and eventful years that have elapſed from the time that Dr. Price and others firſt founded the alarm, are left to the conſideration and determination of a candid public, who, it is hoped, will be of opinion that they have eſcaped from the edge of the precipice, and from the certain and unavoidable ruin to which they were rapidly advancing, as predicted by the late Dr. Price.

Glaſgoa, INVESTIGATOR.
July 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may perhaps ſomewhat aſſiſt Mr. Farey in his object, to inform him, that the meteor deſcribed by him in page 103-104 of your laſt number, was diſtinctly ſeen by me at this place. I was then

then ſtanding by the ſide of a pond, in company with two other gentlemen; and we had all a very clear view of it. My attention was firſt attracted by its bright reflection on the water. I inſtantaneouſly caſt my eyes upwards, and ſaw the phenomenon ſhooting through the air, apparently in the ſame direction as ſtated by your correſpondent. When firſt obſerved, it appeared about 35° to the eaſt of the ſouth meridian line, and its altitude was 11°. Its bearing, when it diſappeared, was 6° eaſt of the meridian, and its altitude 8°; and from the time I firſt ſaw it, it remained viſible about four ſeconds. The appearance of the whole was much the ſame as Mr. Farey has deſcribed it. It certainly exploded; as the ſky was very clear in that part, and no ſlight imperceptible cloud could obſcure ſo luminous a body. Its diſtance muſt have been very conſiderable, and this circumſtance ſufficiently accounts for the exploſion not being heard. I muſt obſerve, that Hanſlope lies N. W. by N. from London, diſtant 50 miles.

Knowing that every thing depends upon accuracy in theſe ſtatements, ſince reading Mr. Farey's account I have gone to the place where I ſaw the meteor, and have taken its altitude with a quadrant, as correctly as I could, by means of ſome lofty trees near the place, behind which it paſſed; and I took its bearing when the ſun was on the meridian.

Hanſlope, I am your's, &c.
Auguſt 13, 1806. W. SINGLETON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING peruſed your ingenious correſpondent Mr. Henry Farey's remarks on the meteor of the 17th of laſt month, I am induced to offer you a few obſervations on the ſame ſubject.

On the evening of the 17th of July, I was walking, accompanied by two of my daughters-in-law, on the Marſh Wall, or Sea Bank, which bounds the eaſtern ſhore of the river Orwell. Our attention was drawn to the planet Jupiter, the only one of the heavenly bodies then viſible. On a ſudden, a little to the eaſt of that planet, and immediately over the centre of a remarkable groupe of trees, we perceived an uncommonly elegant and brilliant meteor. The body appeared to me to be diſtinctly ſtar-ſhaped, with five or ſix rays of clear ſilvery light, and a bluiſh centre or nucleus intenſely bright. The conical tail was of a browniſh hue, ſtriped with rows of ſpots of an oblong form, and a colour and brightneſs reſembling that of red hot iron. The length of the tail, on the firſt appearance of the meteor, was about three times the diameter of the body; but, as it aſcended, the tail was gradually elongated, till at its higheſt elevation I think it could not be leſs than ſix diameters: this length it maintained, following the courſe of the body, till within about 15° of the point of its apparent extinction, when its deſcent became more rapid, the tail appeared ſhorter, and took a more vertical direction; and though the diſappearance was almoſt inſtantaneous, the tail ſeemed firſt to vaniſh into the body.

The circumſtance that at the time appeared to me moſt remarkable, was the extremely ſlow movement of the meteor, and this I obſerved to my young friends. They thought the time of its duration a full minute: I, who had been accuſtomed to the uſe of a ſtop-watch, conſidered it as about 30″.

Though I had no means of immediately meaſuring the courſe of this meteor, many objects were in view which enabled me nearly to aſcertain it:—the groupe of trees over which it roſe, ſome tall Lombardy poplars and buildings a little to the W. of the S., and a remarkable ſingle tree of the ſame kind near the point of its diſappearance.

Following the mode of obſervation recommended by Dr. Maſkelyne, and adopted by Mr. Farey, I was enabled, by the aſſiſtance of the ingenious and accurate Mr. Brantby of this place, to make the following calculation of the apparent courſe of this meteor.

	Azimuth.	*Altitude.*
Firſt appearance	S. 20° E.	13°
Greateſt elevation	S. 20° W.	25°
Diſappearance	S. 80° W.	8°

Length of the arc, 100°.
Duration, from the period of its firſt appearance, to its apparent extinction, 33″.

The evening was calm and clear; the thunder-clouds had rolled off to the N. E., and no ſenſible vapour appeared in any other quarter, excepting a thin haze in the weſt. The time of the meteor's appearance was, as nearly as I can gueſs, 8° 40′. The gentlemen who obſerved it in London muſt have been miſtaken in ſtated

ſtating it at 8 o'clock, as Jupiter is ſeldom viſible in the evening till half an hour after ſun-ſet, and on that evening the ſun went down about 8° 1′. The meteor was ſeen, in its deſcent by Mr. Stebbing of Ipſwich, who at firſt took it for a large alarm rocket, but before its extinction knew it to be a meteor: he conſiders the time of its appearance to have been about a quarter before 9.

There was no exploſion or noiſe on the diſappearance of the meteor, nor did it leave any luminous tract. In tracing its apparent velocity I have, by three ſeparate obſervations, by three different ſtop watches, made it uniformly 38″: this is ſo much a larger portion of time than is aſſigned to it by Mr. Farey's obſervation, that I can ſcarcely believe myſelf correct in this particular, and feel inclined to admit the poſſibility that the extremely ſlow movement, which I remarked at the inſtant, might have left an exaggerated impreſſion on my mind: in the courſe I cannot be much miſtaken, being able preciſely to aſcertain my ſtation and various objects over which the meteor paſſed.

In the hope that theſe obſervations may be thought worthy of a place in your ſcientific Miſcellany, I remain, Sir,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

Cliff, Ipſwich, ELIZ. COBBOLD.
Auguſt 12, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On SHOOTING-STARS, METEORS, *and* METEORIC STONES, *with* CALCULATIONS *and* REMARKS *relative to the* METEOR *of the* 17TH *of* JULY *laſt.*

DURING a late excurſion which I was making in the county of Suſex, I ſaw your laſt Magazine, and read at the end thereof the extracts and abridgments made from my letter to you of the 24th July on the above ſubjects, written before I left town, and as ſoon as circumſtances would permit; but, from the length of it, and its very late date in the month, I had ſcarcely any expectation of ſeeing it printed entire. On my return home I found my letter returned as I had requeſted, and now comply with the notice given to your readers at page 103, in connecting the parts not already extracted and printed, and adding ſuch other obſervations as have ariſen ſince the date of that letter, as follows.

At different times, about the year 1800, I had converſations with a very able and ſcientific Correſpondent of yours, (Mr. Benjamin Bevan, of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordſhire,) reſpecting ſhooting-ſtars, meteors, and meteoric ſtones, and on Profeſſor Chladni's ideas of them, (Phil. Mag., I. i.,) from which we ſaw much reaſon to imagine that theſe three claſſes of phenomena are connected, and proceed from an immenſe number of *ſatellitula*, or ſmall ſatellites, which, like the Moon, except as to ſize and diſtance, may be ſuppoſed to be performing their revolutions, in elliptical orbits, with moderate excentricity, round our earth; and are rendered luminous, or actually inflamed, by paſſing with immenſe rapidity through the oxigenous parts of our atmoſphere; and, in conſequence, we inſtituted a ſeries of experiments at our reſpective houſes, which were about ſix miles diſtant from each other, with the view of inveſtigating the circumſtances of ſhooting-ſtars: and for this purpoſe, fixed on a certain part of the heavens in which to look out for theſe, during a certain period every evening.

On comparing our obſervations, we were ſoon able to identify ſeveral ſhooting ſtars, as obſerved by both of us; and two or more of their viſible tracks among the fixed ſtars were diſtinctly noted, and found ſufficient to enable us to calculate, within ſmall limits, their direct diſtance and height above the earth; the reſults agreeing as well as could be with our expectations.

I was fortunate in teaching two ſteady perſons, then in my employ, the method of making and recording theſe kind of obſervations, in which they at firſt aſſiſted me, as alſo in obſerving the tranſits of certain ſtars paſt a fixed object, for correcting the going of my clock; and afterwards, by means of theſe aſſiſtants (buſineſs often preventing me), a ſeries of obſervations was carried on during more than twelve months, generally from 8 to 9 or 10 o'clock on every evening when theſe ſhooting-ſtars could be ſeen. My friend Mr. B., leſs fortunate in finding any perſon capable and willing to aſſiſt him, was obliged, on account of buſineſs, to intermit his obſervations frequently, and at length dropped them altogether: I ſhould, however, have longer continued them, in hopes of engaging ſome other perſons in diſtant places to join me in them, but for the changes occaſioned by the ſudden loſs of my illuſ-

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trious employer and patron in this and other uſeful and curious purſuits.

The want of leiſure has ſince prevented, the exact correction of the time (from that ſhewn by my clock) when each of theſe ſeries of obſervations were made; and the making of a compariſon of the intervals between ſuch ſtars as ſhot or moved in the ſame, or nearly ſimilar, directions, in order to ſearch for the return of particular *ſatellitulæ*, if fortunately any ſuch ſhould have been ſeveral times obſerved.

During theſe obſervations, repeated opportunities occurred for myſelf and my aſſiſtants to notice all gradations of the phenomenon, from the very minute ſhooting-ſtars which inſtantaneouſly dart for ſhort diſtances, often not more than two or three degrees, and can be only ſeen under very favourable circumſtances, as to the clearneſs and degree of illumination of our hemiſphere at the time, to thoſe larger kind of meteors which attract every one's attention by their brightneſs and the length of their apparent courſe;* and nothing has occurred in all theſe enquiries to ſhake the opinions above mentioned, but, on the contrary, I think them confirmed in every particular.

Let us now conſider ſome of the circumſtances of a *ſatellitula*, or meteor, revolving round, or kept from falling direct to the earth, by its projectile or centrifugal force in its orbit; and enquire, by the help of Kepler's famous rule, as to the diſtances and periodic times of planets and ſatellites, viz. "*the ſquares of the periodic times are as the cubes of the mean diſtances*," what muſt be the time ſpent in the complete revolution of a *ſatellitula* to ſupport itſelf by its velocity in an orbit, at 1, 2, 3, &c. to 10 miles reſpectively above the earth's ſurface; thus, as the cube of 240,000 miles (the mean diſtance of the Moon from the Earth's centre): is to the ſquare of 2,360,588 ſeconds (the time of the Moon's revolution) :: ſo is the cube of 3980 (one mile more than the mean radius of the Earth): to 5041 ſeconds, or 1 h. 24 m. 1 ſ., the time of a revolution at 1 mile high. In like manner, 5043″, 5045″, 5047″, 5049″, 5051″, 5053″, 5054″, 5056″, and 5,058″, are the periodic times at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 miles reſpectively above the earth's ſurface.* If we enquire the mean velocity per ſecond, of a *ſatellitula* revolving at 1 mile above the earth's ſurface, we have 3,980×2×3·141593÷5041=4·961 miles the velocity nearly per ſecond; and, in like manner, 4·960, 4·960, 4·959, 4·958, 4·958, 4·957, 4·956, 4·955, and 4·955, are the velocities in miles reſpectively, neceſſary for revolution at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 miles above the earth's ſurface.

According to the obſervations upon the meteor of the 17th of July, given at p. 104, an apparent arc or courſe of 77° was deſcribed in 7″ of time, which gives 11° of apparent motion in 1″; and, ſuppoſing it was moving at the rate of 4.961 miles per ſecond, the velocity neceſſary to maintain itſelf from falling at 1 mile high, we have 4·961÷ tangent of 11°= 25·522 miles, the direct or hypothenutal diſtance nearly of the meteor in this caſe; in like manner we ſhall find 25·518, 25·515, 25·511, 25·508, 25·504, 25·500, 25·497, 25·493, and 25·490 miles reſpectively as the direct diſtances, ſuppoſing the meteor revolving either at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 miles high reſpectively.

Now, ſince this meteor was ſeen in Lambeth at 15° of elevation, 33° before it croſſed the meridian or ſouth point, and when 44° paſt the ſame its elevation was 11°, it is reaſonable to conclude that 13¼° was nearly its altitude when on the meridian; and if on paper we project an angle of 13¼°, as the angle at the baſe, or at the obſerver's eye, of the right-angled triangle, whoſe hypothenuſe is the direct diſtance of the meteor when S.

* Few perſons, until they have carefully attended to the ſubject, can be aware how very frequently ſhooting-ſtars can be ſeen in all their degrees, even their more ſtriking appearances as brilliant ſmall meteors, by thoſe purpoſely looking out for ſuch phenomena; while the obſervations caſually made, if more carefully collected, would be found very numerous. Your meteorological reporter, at page 103, records a meteor ſeen by him nearly over London, on the 16th, at 9 h. 12 m P. M.; and by a letter of the 2nd inſtant, which I received from Mr W Baſkerville, of Pope's Head Alley, he ſaw another meteor paſs over London on the 17th, at 9 h. P. M. different from the one which I have deſcribed; unleſs, indeed, Mr. B. could be miſtaken as much as an hour in the time of the appearance he mentions, which in ſeveral of its other particulars, agrees with Meſſrs. Foſter and Hubert's obſervations at 8 h. on the ſame evening.

* At 50 miles high, the probable limits of the atmoſphere, the periodic time will be found 51′ 8″, and the velocity 4·918 miles per ſecond.

and its perpendicular the height of the meteor above the place *over which* it paſſed exactly: and apply, by means of a ſcale and compaſſes, the numbers given above as direct diſtances, anſwering to 1, 2, 3, &c. miles of height, ſucceſſively as hypothenuſes, we ſhall find that 25·505 miles (anſwering to $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles high, and a velocity of 4·958 miles per ſecond) correſponds, as nearly as is neceſſary in this caſe, to $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles as a perpendicular: the meaſured baſe of this triangle being nearly $24\frac{3}{4}$ miles, the ſuppoſed diſtance of the place, over which the meteor was when about ſouth of London, which, meaſured on Cary's large map of England, on the ſouth meridian of London, gives us the ſouthern boundary of the county of Surrey, nearly in a line between Ryegate and Cuckfield, as a point over which the meteor probably paſſed.

The above was written, and followed up by the mention of the names of ſixteen towns and places in a N. W. line of direction, (ſee page 104,) paſſing through the point mentioned, before I had heard or read of this meteor being ſeen by any one out of the limits of London; before, however, I left town, I was informed that one of the newſpapers had mentioned its being ſeen at Oxford; and I have ſince been told by Mr. Cundy the architect, that ſome of his workmen at Middleton-ſtoney, the ſeat of Earl Jerſey in Oxfordſhire, ſaw the meteor paſs with a very low elevation to the weſtward of them.

While in Suſſex, I met with ſeveral perſons who ſaw it, but none, except two, were in favourable ſituations, as to buildings or fixed objects, for deſcribing its courſe and elevation to me; one of theſe, Mr. Thomas Blower, the butler to Lord Sheffield, at his ſeat at Sheffield Place, fortunately ſaw the courſe of the meteor over Sheffield Houſe, from a ſituation in which it was not eaſy for him to err many degrees, when pointing out its courſe, to me on the evening of the 29th: at which time the ſituation of the moon enables me to calculate, that he firſt eſpied the meteor about 39° E. of the S. meredian, at an elevation of 18°; and that, in a viſible ſtraight courſe of 40° or 45° (before it paſſed behind ſome large trees), it paſſed, as he judged, nearly parallel with the horizon. Mr. B. deſcribed the appearance of this meteor to be, like that of a large piece of iron in a white heat, juſt taken from a ſmith's forge: beſides its conical tail of light, he ſaw the appearance of ſparks falling obliquely behind it; he heard no noiſes, as he did on the 13th of November, 1803, from the great meteor which he then ſaw from Sheffield Park, (a deſcription of whoſe viſible courſe in London I gave in Nicholſon's Journal, 8vo. vol. vii page 66). The other perſon mentioned who ſaw the late meteor was Edward Packham, an intelligent farm-ſervant, at the Earl of Chicheſter's ſeat at Stanmer, who was ſtanding near to his Lordſhip's ſtables, and ſaw it paſs over them, in a track which he pointed out to me on the evening of the 4th inſtant: the poſition of the bright ſtar *atair*, in the conſtellation of the Eagle at that time, enables me to calculate that E. P. firſt ſaw the meteor about 54° to the E. of the ſouth meridian, at 36° of elevation; that it roſe thence by a courſe nearly ſtraight of about 42° in length; when, being about 42° high, and nearly S., it diſappeared behind a clump of high trees; and, as in Mr. Blower's obſervations above, its motion was ſo ſwift that it had vaniſhed before he could move ſufficiently to clear the trees.

According to Cary's map, the direct diſtance of the two places above mentioned is about 10·7 miles, and in a line 26° to the weſt of the S., paſſing nearly over the town of Brighton: a direction rather unfavourable for compariſon, becauſe the beſt-defined of theſe obſervations, as alſo by Mr. Foſter in Lambeth, were ſeveral degrees to the eaſt of the S. Allowing for the riſing courſe of the meteor when on the meridian at Stanmer, we may ſuppoſe 44° to be its altitude when it had 26° W. azimuth; and thus we obtain a plane triangle, whoſe baſe is 10·7 miles, the angles at its baſe 18° (the angle of elevation at Sheffield Place), and 136° (the ſupplement of the elevation at Stanmer, when the meteor croſſed their line of direction); and, by calculation, the perpendicular of this is found 5·24 miles, for the height of the meteor above the ſurface of the earth; and the perpendicular is found to fall 5·43 miles beyond the baſe of the triangle; which, meaſured on Cary's map, gives a point in the ocean about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Brighton in nearly a S.S.W. direction, over which, according to theſe calculations, the meteor paſſed at $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles high; inſtead of paſſing over Pevenſey Harbour, as I conjectured when writing laſt month (page 104) from the London obſervations only, which were inadequate to determine this point to greater exactneſs.

The

The coincidence of the height of the meteor, within half a mile, from two methods of calculation ſo very different, is to me a confirmation that the ſame is nearly approximated; and, from many conſiderations, I am now inclined to think that the meteor paſſed ſix or ſeven miles farther to the weſtward, when the neareſt to London (being then in a S. W. direction therefrom, nearly), than is mentioned page 104, and that Steyning, Godalming, Reading, Wallingford, Abingdon, Witney, Stow on the Wold, Moreton, Eveſham, Droitwich, Kidderminſter, Shrewſbury, Oſweſtry, Llangollen, and Abergelly or Aberconwy, are towns ſituated near its vertical track:—to the curious and ſcientific in and near which I beg to addreſs myſelf, and requeſt, through the medium of your uſeful and popular work, that they will communicate any correct particulars which they can collect, that may tend to point out its exact courſe and elevation in traverſing England and Wales: ſhould it alſo have have been obſerved in the N. E. parts of Ireland, or in croſſing France and the other continental ſtates, ſome curious readers of your Magazine will, I hope, there be found to tranſmit obſervations thereon.

To many perſons, my calculations and deductions on this ſubject will doubtleſs appear fanciful, and perhaps excite ridicule: if however they ſhould be the means of bringing forth *correct obſervations*, either to contradict or confirm the above, I ſhall be equally well pleaſed, and amply compenſated; having truth ſolely in my view, and the extention of the bounds of our knowledge on this curious and neglected ſubject.*

More correct data would render it worth while to go deeper into the calculations, and remove ſome objections, which no doubt your mathematical readers will ſee, to the approximations which I have uſed, conceiving them ſufficiently exact for the preſent purpoſe.

When we conſider, that the utmoſt velocity which can be given to bullets or to cannon balls is about 2000 feet per ſecond, or ·379 decimal parts of a mile, (while the mean velocity of the Moon in her orbit is ·635 parts of a mile, or nearly twice as much per ſecond); and that even the expanſion of the flame of gunpowder is ſuppoſed by Mr. Robins not to exceed 1·326 miles per ſecond; $3\frac{1}{4}$ times which, or 13 times the utmoſt velocity of military projectiles, is but about 4·958 miles per ſecond, the rate at which it is probable this meteor was moving! Conſiderations like theſe will, I think, lead to the excluſion of any other origin to be aſſigned to the motion of ſhooting-ſtars, meteors, and meteoric-ſtones (previous to their fall), than an impulſe given by the Deity on the peculiar matters of which this laſt kind are compoſed, coeval with, and ſimilar to the projectile motions of the planets, this earth and their ſatellites, in unreſiſting media; in which, they have ever ſince the creation maintained an undiminiſhed rate of revolution in their orbits, as far at leaſt as we can obſerve: while ſuch of the *ſatellitulæ* of the earth, as by dipping into its atmoſphere, when in peregio in each revolution, have met with reſiſtance therefrom, and probably alſo have been diſtributed into ſmaller maſſes by the heating effects of its oxygen gas upon them, are progreſſively paſſing through the gradations of ſhooting-ſtars and meteors, and at length fall to the earth as meteoric-ſtones.

The rotation of the atmoſphere along with the earth, acting in this caſe by its reſiſtance and impulſe, in about an angle of 45° on the motion of the meteor, muſt have had a ſenſible effect in changing the plane of its orbit, retarding its motion, and accelerating its fall. The rotation of the earth will alſo explain, why meteors have not been hitherto obſerved in their ſucceſſive revolutions: the preſent meteor, ſuppoſing it to have returned in its orbit at intervals of 1 h. 24 m., as calculated above, yet, in ſeveral ſucceeding revolutions, after that which we have noticed, it would paſs over the great Atlantic Ocean, unobſerved in all probability.—I ſhall now apologize for the great length of this letter, and remain

Yours, &c.

JOHN FAREY.

12, *Upper Crown-ſtreet, Weſtminſter,*
Auguſt 12, 1806.

* Which may, perhaps, hereafter prove highly uſeful, in finding of the longitude with great exactneſs.

ERRATUM, page 103 (No. 146), for Henry Fary, *read* John Farey; and for Herbert *read* Hubert.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of the* REV. SAMUEL BOLD, *by* DR. TOULMIN.

ABOUT two or three years ſince there was printed at Mr. Goadby's preſs, in Sherborn, Dorſetſhire, a new edition of a ſmall volume in 12mo. entitled, "An Help in Devotion: being the New Teſtament conſidered with a View to what every Chapter in it doth furniſh Chriſtians with, as proper to aſſiſt them in their private and family Devotions." By Samuel Bold, rector of Steeple *cum* Tyneham, in Dorſetſhire.

This tract was firſt publiſhed in 1736: the piece itſelf, and its author, have, I apprehend, been very little known; but if the writer of this may offer his opinion, the tenor of his publications, which were not, indeed, many or large, and a particular part of his Hiſtory, both of which illuſtrate his liberality of ſpirit and merit of character, give him a claim to reſpect, and ſhould preſerve his name from ſinking into total oblivion.

With this deſign the following particulars concerning him, which are all that I have been able to collect, are offered for a place in your inſtructive Miſcellany, and may form an article of neglected biography.

Mr. Bold was the author of a practical eſſay, entitled, "Man's great Duty: or a Diſcourſe of the Care every Man ſhould take to make ſure the ſalvation of his own ſoul." 1693. A copy of this tract is in Dr. Williams's library, Red-Croſs-ſtreet, London. It is dedicated to Mrs. Cooke, widow of that very learned and pious man Mr. William Cooke, ſometime ſince Miniſter of the Goſpel in the city of Cheſter, and to the reſt of the author's friends in that city. Mr. Cooke, a man of an apoſtolic ſpirit and unwearied in his miniſterial labours, was ejected by the Act of Uniformity, in 1662, from the living of St. Michael's, in Cheſter. In the dedication pages Mr. Bold ſpeaks of him as "an eminently holy perſon and faithful miniſter; whoſe love to and care of ſouls, and zeal for their ſalvation, were ſuch," he ſays, "as I am not acquainted with any words that are ſignificative enough to expreſs them:" and in a ſtrain of high encomiums, he gives a noble character of him. It appears from this piece, that Mr. Bold's childhood and youth were ſpent under Mr. Cooke's roof, and were cherished and formed by his foſtering care and that of Mrs. Cooke; of whoſe "motherly affection and tenderneſs conſtantly manifeſted towards him," during the early period of his life, he ſpeaks in a manner that ſhows the amiable, grateful, and ingenuous diſpoſitions of his own mind.

The above tract was not Mr. Bold's firſt publication, but it ſeems proper to introduce it here, as it gives the only information to be obtained concerning the early ſtages of his life. Previouſly to the appearance of it, he had ſent out from the preſs a diſcourſe entitled, "Chriſt's Importunity with Sinners to accept of him." 1687.

But prior to both theſe pieces, he had printed a Sermon and a Tract, on a particular occaſion, which expreſſed the liberality of his ſpirit, marked his character, and brought on the moſt intereſting events of his life.

In the year 1682, he received an order to publiſh on the 26th of March, "A Brief for the perſecuted Proteſtants in France:" this day happened to be the fourth Sunday in Lent. It had been Mr. Bold's practice, for ſome months before, to preach every Sunday on the whole epiſtle for the day, or on ſome part of it. The Epiſtle for that day was Gal. iv. 21, to the end. He thought that there was no neceſſity to deviate from his cuſtom, to ſelect a ſubject which might ſuit the occaſion. He fixed, therefore, on the 29th verſe: "But as then he that was born after the fleſh, perſecuted him that was born after the ſpirit, even ſo it is now." He diſcuſſed the ſubject with freedom, explaining the nature of perſecution, delineating the character of a perſecutor, and tracing out the cauſes of the violent oppoſition ſhewn by the wicked to the righteous. Falſe reports, concerning this ſermon, were ſoon raiſed and diſſeminated. This induced him to publiſh it, to ſtop the ſpread of thoſe miſrepreſentations. In the ſame year, he publiſhed "A Plea for Moderation towards Diſſenters."

At the Aſſizes, after the publication of the ſermon, the Grand Jury preſented him, and he was indicted for it. The ſame ſteps were taken with reſpect to the "Plea." For the generous ſentiments which he had advanced were offenſive to the Prelates and the Court. After this he was cited to appear in the Biſhop's Court to anſwer to various articles exhibited againſt him both on account of the "Sermon" and the "Plea."

He was accuſed of a malicious intention to derogate from, and to pour contempt on, the eccleſiaſtical laws and canons,

nons, &c. and the Biſhops, Arch-deacons, executing them. He was charged with affirming many things to the ſcandal of the Church of England and the diſhonour of its ceremonies. His reflections on informers were conſtrued as pointing at magiſtrates, and even at the Archbiſhops and Biſhops; and as intended to obſtruct the execution of juſtice. The epithets which he had applied to particular opinions, or conceits, impoſitions, and fancies of men, were cenſured as meant of the rites of the Church of England. And the candid and handſome terms in which he had ſpoken of the learning, piety, and loyalty of the Diſſenters, were formed into a charge of being a ſcandalous advocate for, and favourer of, ſectaries.

Mr. Bold's anſwers to the articles were conſidered as worſe than the "Sermon" and "Plea." The Biſhop, with the advice of his clergy, given under their hands, determined, that every charge was fully proved: and it was decreed, that Mr. Bold ſhould preach, on three Sundays before Eaſter, in the forenoon, at Dorcheſter, Blandford, and Shaftesbury, three recantation-ſermons, which ſhould be given to him before he preached: or on refuſal, ſhould be ſuſpended from the office and benefit of his parochial church and rectory of Steeple, and ſhould afterwards be deprived of them, and proceeded againſt according to the canon and eccleſiaſtical law. It was alſo part of his ſentence, that he ſhould pay the expences of Andrew Coſen, the Promoter, as taxed by the Biſhop, who ſtiled him a gentleman, when the man was only his butler.

On the Thurſday evening after theſe proceedings, the Judge came to Dorcheſter, and on Friday two indictments againſt Mr. Bold were tried: one for the "Plea," and the other for "A Letter." The former was quaſhed by reaſon of a fault in the form of it: which the Judge directed to be corrected, and the indictment to be brought up again in the afternoon.

The other indictment was for "A Letter." An apothecary, at Blandford, had been fined 20l. on a proſecution for ſomething which he had done as a Diſſenter. About ſix or ſeven weeks after this, he was ſeen by Mr. Bold regularly attending one Sunday, through the morning and afternoon ſervice, at a church where he was officiating. The gentleman, it was reported, was threatened with a proſecution ſome weeks afterwards, for three months abſence from church, and was adviſed to compound with his adverſaries rather than ſtand trial. Mr. Bold, in the firſt inſtance, by a meſſage, diſſuaded him from following that advice, as to his perſonal knowledge a whole pariſh could witneſs his attendance at church within three months. But having occaſion, on the next week, to ſend for ſome articles from his ſhop, he, the matter occurring to his recollection between ſubſcribing and ſealing his letter, wrote to him, by a way of poſtſcript, the following words: "Be ſure you do not ſtoop to, nor be afraid of the Tories, but approve yourſelf a reſolute, faithful Proteſtant. Honeſt Proteſtants will not be always under a cloud." This letter was improved into an indictment againſt Mr. Bold, as a libel of good and faithful ſubjects, and of the exiſting government. He was convicted on each indictment; that on the "Plea for Moderation" having been rectified and brought into Court again in the evening. The Judge having ſet a fine upon Mr. Bold for every one of the indictments, the gaoler was commanded to take him into his cuſtody, and to keep him in priſon till the fines were paid. On the following Monday, the Apparitor, with the Promoter, came to the priſon, and cited him, in the Biſhop's name, to appear on the next day in his Court, or that he ſhould be proceeded againſt for contempt. Mr. Bold, on this, appealed to a higher Court; the orders of which were next day executed upon the inferior officers in their own Court. Thus the Biſhop's definitive ſentence, final decree, and further proceedings, were vacated: and before the next Court-day the Biſhop died.

After ſeven weeks impriſonment, and the payment of the fines, Mr. Bold was releaſed from priſon and returned to Steeple. The promoter being alive, the appeal was again followed; and they who had principally declared themſelves againſt him expreſſed a full aſſurance of ſucceſs above. The proceedings in the Biſhop's Court were tranſmitted: but before the proſecution could begin the Promoter fell ſick and died; and thus ended the eccleſiaſtical proceedings againſt him.

On the review of theſe tranſactions many years afterwards, Mr. Bold, in his "Brief Relation of them," prefixed to a new edition of his Sermon, expreſſed himſelf thus: "I do own I eſteem my being indicted, and ſuffering for my Sermon, &c. and for my 'Plea for Moderation,' and more particularly for my perſuading a perſon in thoſe evil days to approve

prove himſelf a ſincere Proteſtant, a much greater honour than any worldly preferments." In this "Brief Relation" he generouſly paſſed over in ſilence the names of the perſons from whom he had received ill-treatment in this buſineſs, as they were then dead; and as one, in particular, had left a ſon, then in exalted rank, "who had written with much learning, mighty ſtrength of argument, and a great vivacity of ſpirit, againſt Popery and bigotry." Referring, however, to the malevolence of ſpirit which had been ſhewn to him, he ſays, "I bleſs God I then had, and ſtill have, this ſatisfaction, that neither their number, nor their power, did terrify me into a wicked or cowardly compliance. They, after all their efforts, left me where they found me, and there, through the great patience and goodneſs of God, I am at this time." (*Steeple, May* 26, 1720.)

The next occaſion on which Mr. Bold appeared before the public diſplayed, as the former, a liberality of mind, but, happily, was not followed by any of the like haraſſing and diſtreſſing conſequences. And it did him the greater credit, becauſe it proved that he was not abaſhed or intimidated by his former ſufferings, but ſtill poſſeſſed a fortitude of mind to appear again as the open advocate for freedom of inquiry, when a general odium was attached to it. It aroſe from the publication of the celebrated Mr. Locke's treatiſe, entitled, "The Reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity as delivered in the Scriptures;" which he was not ſhy to pronounce "one of the beſt books that had been published for at leaſt ſixteen hundred years." It had not been publiſhed above half a year, when it was attacked by Mr. Edwards, a divine of conſiderable name. Mr. Bold ſtepped forward in vindication of Mr. Locke's performance, entirely unconnected with, and unknown to its author. His firſt publication was "A ſhort Diſcourſe of the true Knowledge of Chriſt Jeſus." 1697. This was ſoon followed (2.) by a piece entitled, "Some Paſſages in the Reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity, &c. and its Vindication, with ſome Animadverſions on Mr. Edwards's Reflections," &c. 1697: and in the ſame year, by "A ſhort Reply to Mr. Edwards's 'Brief Reflections on a ſhort Diſcourſe of the true Knowledge of Chriſt Jeſus:' to which is prefixed a Preface, wherein Something is ſaid concerning Reaſon and Antiquity in the chief Controverſies with the Socinians." He cloſed his defence of Mr. Locke's valuable work (1.) by "Obſervations on the Animadverſions (lately printed at Oxford) on a late Book, entitled 'The Reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity,'" &c. 1698. The learned Le Clerc paſſes an encomium on Mr. Bold, as having well and ably defended Mr. Locke*. It ſhews to advantage the genuineneſs and purity of Mr. Bold's candour, and love of free inquiry, that when he took up his pen in vindication of Mr. Locke, eſpecially when he publiſhed the firſt and ſecond of the preceding pieces, he not only did not know the name of the author of "The Reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity," but he held, it appears from his "Diſcourſe on the Knowledge of Chriſt," the orthodox ſentiments of the day concerning the deity of Chriſt, the doctrine of the Trinity, and other points. He wrote, therefore, not from the partiality of friendſhip, or from a bias to particular ſentiments; but from a principle of juſtice to a writer whoſe work had incurred abuſe and odium, to check bigotry, and to promote a ſpirit of equity and moderation in theological diſcuſſions.

"The Reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity" was not the only work of Mr. Locke that was ſupported and defended by the pen of Mr. Bold. In 1699 he publiſhed "Some Conſiderations on the principal Objections and Arguments which have been publiſhed againſt Mr. Locke's 'Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding." Not diſheartened by the unpopular nature of the ſide on which he had written, he appeared again, after a few years, in favour of Mr. Locke's offenſive poſitions, in "A Diſcourſe concerning the Reſurrection of the ſame Body: with two Letters concerning the neceſſary Immateriality of created thinking Subſtance."—This is an anonymous piece. 1705. Mr. Locke, before the publication of this tract, had been informed of the author's intention; and we learn from two letters to his friend, Mr. Anthony Collins, earneſtly wiſhed, that he might be prevailed with to drop his deſign, from an apprehenſion which this great man had of the cenſure and clamour it would create. In one letter, dated February 21, 1703–4, he writes thus: "I deſire you to ſtop your friend a little, and forbear putting to the preſs the two Diſcourſes. They are very touchy ſubjects at this time: and that *good man* who is the author may, for aught I know, be crippled by thoſe who will be ſure to be offended at him, right or wrong. Remember what you ſay, a little lower in your letter, in the

* Bibliotheque Choiſie, V. vi P. 339.

caſe

caſe of another friend of your's, that 'in the way of reaſon they are not to be dealt with." Writing to Mr. Collins again, on the 24th of the ſame month, he renews his expreſſions of concern on this ſubject: "I wiſh (ſays he) the books you mention were not gone to the preſs, and that they might not be printed: for when they are printed, I am ſure they will get abroad, and then it will be too late to wiſh it had not been ſo. However, if the fates will have it ſo, and their printing cannot be avoided, yet, at leaſt, let care be taken to conceal his name. I doubt not of his reaſoning right, and making good his points: but what will that boot, if he or his family ſhould be diſturbed, or diſeaſed*?"

The deſign of the Diſcourſes of which we are now ſpeaking, and the appearance of which Mr. Locke's concern for the author's eaſe would have prevented, was not to prove either, That the raiſed body will not be philoſophically the ſame which was before vitally united to the ſoul: Or, ſecondly, That God has ſuperadded a power of thinking to ſome ſyſtem of matter fitly diſpoſed; but to inquire into the ſtrength of thoſe arguments by which Dr. Whitby and ſome other authors endeavoured to prove the reſurrection of the ſame body, philoſophically conſidered, to be a neceſſary Article of the Chriſtian Faith. It was Mr. Bold's deep conviction, that Chriſtianity ſuffers much in the world by advancing into the rank of Neceſſary Articles human interpretations of Goſpel doctrines: and that unſpeakably many and great advantages would ariſe from culling out all doctrines which are purely human interpretations, though dignified with the title of Neceſſary Articles, from thoſe which Chriſt had taught†.

Another object of theſe Diſcourſes was, to examine the force of thoſe "conſiderations which Mr. Broughton and the ingenious Mr. Norris had inſiſted on as demonſtrative proofs that God cannot add a power of thinking to any ſyſtem of matter, in what manner ſoever diſpoſed.‡

One point which Mr. Bold aims to prove in theſe Diſcourſes is, "That the Scripture doctrine of the Reſurrection of the Dead refers to perſons. The term *Reſurrection*," he ſays, "when the raiſing the dead is ſpoken of, doth not properly belong either to the ſoul or to the body, but only ſignifies ſuch a vital union of the ſame ſoul with a body, as is neceſſary to the re-production of the very ſame perſon who died*." He obſerves, that by the tenor of the Apoſtle's diſcourſe, 1 Cor. xv. it plainly appears that he was ſpeaking of perſons, and proved that dead perſons ſhould live again: for as he was arguing againſt thoſe who denied the reſurrection of the dead, he muſt mean the reſurrection of the dead in the ſame ſenſe in which they denied it†. Nor ſhould it be thought ſtrange that he uſes adjectives in the neuter gender, in his argument, v. 53 and 54, to ſignify perſons, for he does the ſame with reſpect to the perſons of Adam and Chriſt, v. 46. Mr. Bold ſuppoſes, therefore, that as it is the purpoſe of the Apoſtle, v. 42, 43, to ſpeak of νεκροι, mortal men, being dead and raiſed again, and made immortal, the nominative to be ſupplied to the verb σπειρεται, v. 42, is not σωμα, body, but ανθρωπος, man, the perſon.‡— "If," he obſerves, "κοκκος is the ſubſtantive to the pronoun το, v. 36, 37, and unto αυτω, v. 38, where the Apoſtle ſpeaks of grain ſown, what hinders that ανθρωπος may not be the ſubſtantive in the other places?" To illuſtrate and confirm his reaſoning, our author quotes a line from Virgil, where, by finding the nominative caſe to the two verbs in it, it may be diſcovered that perſonality, as contra-diſtinguiſhed both to body and ſoul, may be the nominative caſe to verbs. *E. g.*

"Linquebant dulces animas, aut ægra trahebant
Corpora." ÆNEID, lib. 3, v. 140.§

The juſtneſs and ſoundneſs of this criticiſm are left to the judgment of the reader; but the ſingularity of it may juſtify its being given at ſome length, as I do not perceive that it has ſuggeſted itſelf to our commentators, and the tract from whence it is taken is little known and ſcarce.

Another critique, in which, indeed, he was anticipated by the great Mr. Locke, but which I do not find has been adopted by other expoſitors, and which Dr. Doddridge has cenſured as an *unnatural gloſs*,

* Locke's Works, 4to. "Letters to Mr. Collins." Vol. iv. p. 609. Note.

† Introduction, p. 2. and Preface, p. 2, 3.

‡ Preface, p. 2.

* Diſcourſe, p. 28. † P. 48.

‡ Since the above was written, I find that Mr. Wakefield has ſupplied the ellipſes, v. 42, &c. agreeably to the above criticiſm: "So will the reſurrection alſo *be*; *man* is ſown unto corruption," &c. In his note he ſays, "literally *the ſowing is σπειρεται*: of whom?—of mankind.

§ P. 44, 45, 47.

may

may deſerve notice. It is an explanation of Rom. viii. 11. "If the ſpirit of him that raiſed up Jeſus from the dead dwell in you, he that raiſed up Chriſt from the dead ſhall alſo quicken, ζωοποιησει, your mortal bodies by his ſpirit that dwelleth in you." Mr. Bold obſerves, that the ſenſe of the word ζωοποιειν, as that of εγειρειν, with which it is here connected, muſt be learned from the ſubject of diſcourſe. "It appears plain to me," he ſays, "that in this verſe the general reſurrection of the Laſt Day is not ſo much as hinted at. The Apoſtle here declares and proves, that ſincere Chriſtians muſt and will lead truly regular and obedient lives, becauſe the ſpirit of Chriſt in them is a vital principle, effectually influencing them in whom he dwells to a holy and new obedience. '*Shall make alive your mortal bodies*,' that is, ſhall enable you to offer up your frail, decaying bodies, living ſacrifices unto God, to yield them and the members of them inſtruments of righteouſneſs unto holineſs, and to employ and uſe them in the actual and ſteady performance of that obedience and duty which Chriſt your Lord enjoins you*."

In the year 1736, Mr. Bold publiſhed "An Help to Devotion," mentioned at the beginning of this article. It appears from the Preface, that "old age, with ſome of the infirmities accompanying it, had rendered him incapable of performing the offices he had uſually attended in public, and of almoſt all converſation." This determined him to employ his private hours in reading the New Teſtament, with a particular regard to what every chapter affords to aſſiſt Chriſtians in their daily devotions. "If they can fix in their memory," ſays he, "every morning the form relating to the chapter read, they may have opportunities in the daytime to pour out their hearts to the Lord in their private repeating it, and thereby they will be furniſhed with very uſeful ſubjects on which to employ their thoughts and meditations, when at leiſure from other affairs; each of which will contribute to eſtabliſh them in a devout temper of ſpirit†." The devotional exerciſes in this piece are ſhort, rational, and ſimple; very expreſſive of the pious ſimplicity of the author's mind, and affording a proof that on thoſe views of Chriſtianity which deviate from reputed orthodoxy, a ſpirit of devotion may be grafted.

* P. 42. † Preface, p. 4.

Mr. Bold did not long ſurvive the publication of this tract; for he died in Auguſt 1737, having been rector of Steeple fifty-ſix years. The preceding narrative, though not crowded with incidents, has exhibited a character eſtimable and valuable, and marked by a candid purſuit and avowal of truth, in times not very favourable to either. It is pleaſing to trace out the lineaments of ſuch a character, and the name of Mr. Bold deſerves to be preſerved, on the ground of his endeavours to ſoften the prejudices and to excite the attention of the public to Mr. Locke's writings and ſentiments. While he was the advocate of this illuſtrious man, it is clear that he was not blind to or ſilent on the merits of other writers, whoſe opinions he controverted. Speaking of Mr. Edwards, he declared that he "was a perſon for whom he had a great reſpect, becauſe of ſeveral treatiſes he publiſhed, which did not abound with magiſterial rant, but diſcovered him to be an excellent critic, a perſon of great reading and of good judgment*. He candidly owned, that ſome of thoſe who had written againſt Mr. Locke were great men, and poſſeſſed of admirable talents, while he paſſed juſt encomiums, in particular, on the learning of Dr. Whitby and the genius of Mr. Norris‡. The teſtimony he bore to the Diſſenters, as an evidence of his liberality, ſhould not be omitted. "Thoſe of the Diſſenters with whom I have been acquainted," he ſays, "have been men of great learning, ſtrict devotion, and extraordinary loyalty: men who have been diligent attenders on God in his public ordinances, eminently religious in their families, who had a great regard for conſcience in all the parts of their converſation with men†."

Mr. Bold left behind him the character of "a man of true learning and genuine piety, of ſound doctrine and moſt exemplary life; a moſt uſeful man in his ſtation, and a zealous promoter of true religion." And to the preſent day, on the authority of a gentleman who was his intimate friend, this teſtimony is borne to him, that "he was an excellent pariſh-prieſt, very pious and learned."

Birmingham, JOSHUA TOULMIN.

* Some paſſages, &c. Pref p. 2.

† A Diſcourſe concerning the Reſurrection, &c. Pref. p. 1, 2, 5.

‡ Pref. to the "Brief Relation," p. 2.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL UNPUBLISHED POETRY.

TO SLEEP.

O SLEEP! if in thy ſhadowy gloom
Oblivion's awful genius dwell;
Then, Sleep, thy gifted wand aſſume,
And lead me to thy peaceful cell.

But there ſhould Memory's pow'r prevail,
In vain on thee would Sorrow call—
Thine opiate dews, thy charms would fail,
And fear the breaſt of Grief appal.

To ſave the ſoul from viſion's woe,
To ſnatch her from thy terrors, Sleep!
Pity would all thy ſpells forego,
And bid the mourner "wake to weep!"

HARMODIUS.

ANACREONTIC.

THE Paphian Boy, my blooming fair,
Neſtles within this heart of mine;
And feel how warm he trembles there,
Awaken'd by that touch of thine.

Have you not mark'd when infants weep,
As fears their little breaſts alarm,
How ſoon their murmurs ſink to ſleep
When folded ſoft in Beauty's arm?

Love is a child, my girl, you know,
Then take him to thy breaſt of ſnow,
And on that heaven of Beauty bleſt,
Oh! let him tremble into reſt!

Briſtol. R.

THE QUESTION.

SWEET Ellen! o'er your penſive face
Does Sorrow ſhed that ſickly hue?
Say, are they tears of woe that grace
Thoſe trembling lights of heavenly blue?

"No," cries a Sylph from Fancy's bower,
"'Tis Love who Ellen's bloom hath ſtole,
And with it tinged his ſweeteſt flower—
A flower that blooms in Ellen's ſoul!"

Briſtol. R.

SONNET TO SYMPATHY.

BY MISS STARKE.

ENCHANTRESS! whom Mimoſa-wreaths adorn,
And mantle of cameleon's changeful hues;
Sweet Sympathy, forſake thy bed of thorn,
And all thy magic thro' my veins infuſe!
Give me thy bliſs—Hold!—Is it bliſs to feel,
At thy command, alternate joy or woe?
One moment ſtabb'd by Sorrow's keeneſt ſteel;
Another, bleſt with Rapture's brighteſt glow!
To be with Friendſhip's holy flame inſpir'd,
(Friendſhip, foretaſte of Heav'n's ſupreme delights!)
Tho' oft the heart our fancy hath attir'd
In Virtue's robes, with wrongs that flame requites?
Yes—for where'er thy wand exerts its pow'rs,
The *anacampſeros* ſhoots up, and flow'rs*.

* The *anacampſeros* is a magic herb, ſaid to have the power of reſtoring friendſhip; and to live, though plucked up by the roots.—See Pliny, book xxiv. chapter 17.

SONNET TO APATHY.

BY MISS STARKE.

NYMPH, with Ficoides' glitt'ring gems array'd*,
By thy torpedo-touch my cares ſubdue;
For where thou com'ſt vexatious phantoms fade,
And Sorrow loſes ſoon her ſable hue.
Preventive mild of wounded Friendſhip's tear,
And the loud ſtorms of ill-requited Love;
Sure antidote to ev'ry pang ſevere
The way-worn pilgrim, Man, is doom'd to prove!
Whoſe pureſt feelings, tho' awhile they take
Sweet Pleaſure's form, or ſhine in Virtue's dreſs,
A captive of deluded Reaſon make,
And cheat her with the name of Happineſs.
Then welcome, Apathy!—he finds not reſt
Who fails to own THEE Sov'reign of his breaſt.

ADDRESS TO THE ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY,

BY MR. DAVID CAREY.

A GRATEFUL Muſe, that oft has lov'd to trace
Each varying tint on Nature's changeful face,
And, as ſhe woo'd the ſympathetic glow,
Warm'd with her weal, and ſadden'd with her woe,
New homage pays on this auſpicious day,
And fondly greets it with no venal lay.
A blooming wreath, the earlieſt of the Spring,
The infant Loves to JENNER, pleas'd, ſhall bring—
In liſping accents tell from whence it came,
And bid it bloom eternal as his name;
Twine round his knees, and bleſs his power to ſave:—
Sweet *Human Flow'rs!* juſt reſcu'd from the grave!
No fancied dreams of bliſs my mind employ,
No fading viſions of unreal joy;
In ev'ry breaſt the grateful tranſports riſe,
And flush the Lover's cheek, the Parent's eyes.
O'er virgin charms, that bloom'd a little while,
And vaniſh'd like the child of April's ſmile,
When the fierce Peſt, that Beauty's empire ſtains,
Held purple riot in the fair-one's veins,
The Lover weeps no more, with fev'riſh glow,
As at a dream that lull'd the ſenſe of woe;
No more, with anxious look and fond delay,
Haunts the uneaſy couch from day to day,

* The Ice-plant; properly called the Diamond Ficoides.

And ſees thoſe charms a bloated maſs become,
Or early laid within the ſilent tomb.—
Ah, happier fate! that kindly ſhields the Fair,
And dooms no faithful lover to deſpair!
The penſive Mother, bending o'er the bier,
Heav'd the deep ſigh, and ſhed the bitter tear,
With pious hands reſign'd to kindred earth
All that could give maternal tranſport birth.—
"Lie there, ſweet faded bud of Beauty's bloom!
Wrapt in the peaceful cradle of the tomb,
Till the Great Parent kindly ſhall diſplay
The ſtreams that waſh Corruption's ſtains away;"
Too oft, alas! the weeping mourner cried,
As o'er her babe ſhe hung her head, and died.—
A brighter doom Affection's child ſhall bleſs,
And tears of rapture prove a parent's happineſs.
A thouſand ills on man's uncertain ſtate
With fell and fatal aim, commiſſion'd, wait;
Unmark'd they hover, and unſeen deſtroy,
Inſidious bands! the form of Hope and Joy;
But chief he triumphs, purpled with his crimes,
Variola, the ſcourge of modern times—
Compaſſion trembled as his march began,
And wept, 'twas all ſhe could, for ſuff'ring man.
—He comes, Variola, in ſpeckled pride,
Death and Contagion riding at his ſide,
While Beauty, with'ring, ſees her blooms decay,
To pining grief, or pale diſeaſe, a prey.—
The air is fate—infection breathes around—
And Death's fell agent gives the ſubtle wound.
"O, ſhield us, ſhield us, Mercy! or we die—
O, ſhield us, Mercy," is a Nation's cry—
Where is the arm that, dauntleſs, can embrace
With feelings fond, and ſhield the human race?
—Iös to him who bids the plague be ſtaid,
And ſtands between the living and the dead.—
Daughters of Albion! twine the wreath of fame,
And with the votive gift inſcribe your JENNER's name.
Ye gen'rous few! who on the labour ſmile,
And ſhare alike the glory and the toil,
Proceed—the ſum of ſorrow to aſſuage—
Proceed—nor fear Detraction's venal rage.
The grateful plant you rear, if tempeſt blown,
Shall find a friendly ſhade beneath the THRONE;
While Nations, grateful for their happineſs,
To lateſt times with one accord ſhall bleſs
The gen'rous Friends in ſocial league combin'd,
And bleſs the Royal Breaſt that feels for all mankind.

TO MISS OWENSON,

ON READING "THE WILD IRISH GIRL."

WHILST you with genius and with patriot fire
The love of Erin in our hearts inſpire—
Combine tradition with hiſtoric lore,
To prove her glorious deeds and worth of yore,
Our times ſhall hail you champion of her cauſe,
And future ages ſanction our applauſe.
Then let a bard (tho' Fancy's powers decay)
This friendly tribute to your merit pay:
"For tho' grown old, to court the Muſe unfit,
"Talents like your's I love and value yet"

"St. Clair" firſt deckt you with a laurel crown,
"The Novice" next beſtow'd more bright renown;
"The Iriſh Girl" a triple wreath ſhall give,
And, like our ſhamrock, ever-blooming live!
A nation's gratitude ſhall twine the band
To grace your temples, and your fame expand!
While we with ſympathizing ſouls bewail
The Prince of Iſinmore's pathetic tale.

Thus while you reſcue Erin's ancient race
From prejudice, contempt, and falſe diſgrace,
O may the offſpring of her preſent days
Aſpire to emulate the worth you praiſe,
While Education, nurs'd by Freedom's ſmile,
Spread Arts and Science thro' this fav'rite Iſle,
And may the genial ſcene your fancy paints
Deſcend from Heav'n to bleſs the Land of Saints!

And as in rapture o'er your Harp we dwell,
Which you, like fair Glorvina, tune ſo well!
And hear a voice like her's that ſweetly ſings,
Warbling reſponſive to the minſtrel ſtrings—
And whilſt we trace in this accompliſh'd maid
The taſte and ſcience former times diſplay'd,
Her filial love, her virtues ſo correct,
Born to ſecure eſteem and fond reſpect,
We can no longer doubt the picture true,
For ſure Glorvina lives reviv'd in you;
And to complete the moral ſtory told,
May you another Mortimer behold!

Dublin. J. ATKINSON.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. WILLIAM BRANDE has laid before this learned body ſome original experiments made on guiacum, from which he infers, that it is a ſubſtance very different from thoſe which are denominated reſins, and that it is alſo different from all thoſe which are enumerated amongſt balſams, gum-reſins, gums, and extracts. Moſt probably, Mr. Brande ſays, it is a ſubſtance diſtinct in its nature from any of thoſe above enumerated, in conſequence of certain peculiarities in the proportions and chemical combination of its conſtituent elementary principles. At any rate he regards guiacum as compoſed of a reſin modified by the vegetable extractive principle, and as ſuch, it may be denominated an Extracto Reſin without impropriety. Mr. Brande has been led to theſe concluſions from obſerving the action of different ſolvents on guiacum, whence it appeared, that, although this ſubſtance poſſeſſes many properties in common with reſinous bodies, it nevertheleſs differs from them in the following particulars:—1. By affording a portion of vegetable extract. 2. By the curious alterations which it undergoes when ſubjected to the action of bodies which readily communicate oxygen, ſuch as nitric and oxy-muriatic acids; and the rapidity with which it diſſolves in the former. 3. By being converted into a more perfect reſin; in which reſpect guiacum bears ſome reſemblance to the green reſin which conſtitutes the colouring matters of the leaves of trees. 4. By yielding oxalic acid. 5. By the quantity of charcoal and lime which are obtained from it when ſubjected to deſtructive diſtillation.

An intereſting paper "On the Direction of the Radicle and Germen during the Vegetation of Seeds," was preſented to this Society by the Preſident, from T. A. KNIGHT, Eſq. It is known that in whatever poſition a ſeed is placed to germinate, its radicle invariably makes an effort to deſcend towards the centre of the earth, whilſt the elongated germen takes preciſely an oppoſite direction. By ſome theſe effects have been accounted for by gravitation; to aſcertain this Mr. Knight commenced a courſe of experiments: he concluded that if gravitation were the cauſe, it could only produce theſe effects while the ſeed remained at reſt, and in the ſame poſition relative to the attraction of the earth, and that its operation would become ſuſpended by conſtant and rapid change of the poſition of the germinating ſeed, and that it might be counteracted by the agency of centrifugal force. In a ſtrong rill of water he conſtructed a wheel ſimilar to thoſe uſed for grinding corn, and to this he adapted another wheel, eleven inches in diameter, round the circumference of which he attached numerous ſeeds of the garden bean. The radicles of theſe ſeeds were made to point in every direction, ſome towards the centre of the wheel, and others in an oppoſite direction. The whole was incloſed in a box, and ſecured by a lock, and a wire grate was placed to prevent the ingreſs of any body capable of impeding the motion of the wheels. The water being admitted, the wheels performed ſomething more than 150 revolutions in a minute; and the poſition of the ſeeds relative to the earth was, of courſe, as often perfectly inverted, within the ſame period of time, by which it was imagined the influence of gravitation muſt have been wholly ſuſpended. In a few days the ſeeds began to germinate: the radicles, in whatever direction they were protruded from the poſition of the ſeed, turned their points outwards from the circumference of the wheel, and receded nearly at right-angles from its axis. The germens, on the contrary, took the oppoſite direction, and in a few days their points all met in the centre of the wheel. Three of theſe plants were ſuffered to remain on the wheel, and the ſtems ſoon extended beyond the centre of the wheel, but their points returned and met again at its centre.

Mr. Knight then inſtituted another experiment, and from them both he ſays, "I conceive myſelf to have fully proved that the radicles of germinating ſeeds are made to deſcend, and their germens to aſcend, by ſome external cauſe, and not by any power inherent in vegetable life: and I ſee little reaſon to doubt that gravitation is the principal, if not the only agent employed, in this caſe, by nature." He next endeavours to point out the means by which the ſame agent may produce effects ſo diametrically oppoſite to each other.

The radicle of a germinating ſeed is increaſed in length only by new parts ſucceſſively added to its apex, and not

by any general extenſion of parts already formed: and the new matter which is thus ſucceſſively added deſcends in a fluid ſtate from the cotyledons. On this fluid, and on the vegetable fibres and veſſels whilſt ſoft and flexible, and whilſt the matter which compoſes them is changing from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate, gravitation would operate ſufficiently to give an inclination downwards to the point of the radicle.

As the radicle is increaſed in length only by parts ſucceſſively added to its point, the germen, on the contrary, elongates by a general extenſion of its parts previouſly organized; and its veſſels and fibres appear to extend themſelves in proportion to the quantity of nutriment they receive. "If the motion (ſays Mr. Knight), and conſequent diſtribution of the true ſap, be influenced by gravitation, it follows, that when the germen at its firſt emiſſion, or ſubſequently, deviates from a perpendicular direction, the ſap muſt accumulate on its under ſide: and I have found, in a great variety of experiments on the ſeeds of a horſe cheſnut, the bean, and other plants, when vegetating at reſt, that the veſſels and fibres on the under ſide of the germen invariably elongate much more rapidly than thoſe on its upper ſide: and thence it follows that the point of the germen muſt always turn upwards. And (he adds) it has been proved that a ſimilar increaſe of growth takes place on the external ſide of the germen when the ſap is impelled there by centrifugal force, as it is attracted by gravitation to its under ſide when the ſeed germinates at reſt.

"This increaſed elongation of the fibres and veſſels of the under ſide is not confined to the germens, nor even to the annual ſhoots of trees, but occurs and produces the moſt extenſive effects in the ſubſequent growth of their trunks and branches. The immediate effect of gravitation is certainly to occaſion the further depreſſion of every branch which extends horizontally from the trunk of the tree; and when a young tree inclines to either ſide, to increaſe that inclination: but it, at the ſame time, attracts the ſap to the under ſide, and thus occaſions an increaſed longitudinal extenſion of the ſubſtance of the new wood on that ſide. The depreſſion of the lateral branch is thus prevented, and it is even enabled to raiſe itſelf above its natural level when the branches above it are removed; and the young tree, by the ſame means, becomes more upright, in direct oppoſition to the immediate action of gravitation: nature, as uſual, executing the moſt important operations by the moſt ſimple means."

Mr. Knight next proceeds to anſwer objections of which the moſt important is, that few branches riſe perpendicularly upwards, and that roots always ſpread horizontally: to this he replies,

The luxuriant ſhoots of trees which abound in ſap, in whatever direction they are firſt obtruded, almoſt uniformly turn upwards, and endeavour to acquire a particular direction; and to this their points will immediately return, if they are bent downwards during any period of their growth; their curvature upwards being occaſioned by an increaſed extenſion of the fibres and veſſels of their under-ſides, as in the elongated germens of ſeeds. The more feeble and ſlender ſhoots of the ſame trees will, on the contrary, grow in almoſt every direction, probably becauſe their fibres, being more dry, and their veſſels leſs amply ſupplied with ſap, they are leſs affected by gravitation. Their points, however, generally ſhew an inclination to turn upwards, but the operation of light, in this caſe, has been proved to be very conſiderable.

The radicle tapers rapidly as it deſcends into the earth, and its lower part is much compreſſed by the greater ſolidity of the mould into which it penetrates. The true ſap alſo continues to deſcend from the cotyledons and leaves, and occaſions a continued increaſe of the growth of the upper parts of the radicle, and this growth is ſubſequently augmented by the effects of motion, when the germen has riſen above the ground. The true ſap is therefore neceſſarily obſtructed in its deſcent; numerous lateral roots are generated, into which a portion of the deſcending ſap enters. The ſubſtance of theſe roots, like that of the ſlender horizontal branches, is leſs ſucculent than that of the radicle firſt emitted, and they are in conſequence leſs obedient to gravitation; and meeting leſs reſiſtance from the ſuperficial ſoil than from that beneath it, they extend horizontally in every direction, growing with moſt rapidity, and producing the greateſt number of ramifications, wherever they find moſt warmth, and a ſoil beſt adapted to nouriſh the tree. As theſe horizontal or lateral roots ſurround the baſe of the tree, the true ſap deſcending down its bark enters almoſt excluſively into them, and the firſt perpendicular root, having executed its office of ſecur-

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ing moiſture to the plant whilſt young, is thus deprived of proper nutriment, and ceaſing almoſt wholly to grow, becomes of no importance to the tree. "The tap-root of the oak will (ſays Mr. Knight) be adduced as an exception;" to which he replies, that in 20,000 trees of this ſpecies he never found a ſingle one poſſeſſing a tap-root. And he concludes by ſaying, "As trees poſſeſs the power to turn the upper ſurfaces of their leaves, and the points of their ſhoots, to the light, and their tendrils in any direction to attach themſelves to contiguous objects, it may be ſuſpected that their lateral roots are, by ſome means, directed to any ſoil in their vicinity which is beſt calculated to nouriſh the plant to which they belong; and it is well known that much the greater part of the roots of an aquatic plant, which has grown in a dry ſoil, on the margin of a lake or river, have been found to point to the water; whilſt thoſe of another ſpecies of tree which thrives beſt in a dry ſoil have been aſcertained to take an oppoſite direction: but the reſult of ſome experiments lead Mr. Knight to conclude, that the roots diſperſe themſelves in every direction, and only become moſt numerous where they find moſt employment, and a ſoil beſt adapted to the ſpecies of the plant."

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BRACY CLARKE'S (GILTSPUR-STREET), *for certain Improvements upon Horſe-ſhoes.*

THIS invention is thus deſcribed:—The ſhoe itſelf is made of two diſtinct parts, which can at any time be ſeparated, viz. a ſhoe of elaſtic ſteel, or other metal, nicely fitted to the figure and turnings of the foot, and ſufficiently light in weight; with ſide and front clips or bands, by which it is held firmly to the foot. This ſhoe ſerves as a medium of attaching another ſhoe, called the wearing ſhoe, to the foot, and which can be fixed to it or ſeparated at pleaſure. The wearing ſhoe, which comes in contact with the ground, and receives the attrition and wear of the roads, is made of iron or ſteel, in the ordinary form of the horſe-ſhoe, and can be renewed at pleaſure when worn out, as it is merely ſcrewed to the former by four or more ſufficient ſcrews. In this way, the fitted ſhoe is made to laſt many years, or even the whole life of the horſe.

The fitted ſhoe may be made of metal, or of a mixture of metals; but ſteel ſeems the moſt ſuited to this purpoſe, or iron, or iron caſe-hardened, or ſilver made elaſtic, or ſteel or iron plated with other metals. This ſhoe is held to the hoof by ſtays or clips extending round the whole or part of the foot, which prevents the foot eſcaping laterally or in front; and theſe clips or holds are part of the ſhoe itſelf, or diſtinct and faſtened to it, and are made with a ſlit or groove. The above faſtenings only prevent the eſcape of the foot in front or ſideways, and it may be ſtill ſubject to ſlide out backwards; and as the heels are elaſtic, tender, and ſenſible, no apparatus of the above kind can be uſed to prevent this occurrence, or ſevere compreſſion of any kind: the patentee has therefore deviſed another means of preventing this inconvenience, by a bolt or bolts, or pin, or ſcrew, paſſing through or near the front or ſide clips into the hoof, and which are moveable with the growth of the hoof deſcending along with it; alſo, on ſome occaſions, by bringing points through the underſide of the ſhoe upright into the hoof to ſerve the ſame purpoſe: ſo that one or the other of theſe may be had recourſe to, or both, as the ideas of ſecurity or fancy may ſuggeſt; or a band or bands of ſteel, or other metal, may be conſtructed to carry theſe points or bolts, or ſcrews, or plates, or hooks, and without the principle of this conſtruction of ſhoe being at all departed from. The holes for lodging the bolts or points of ſteel, are made in the hoof previouſly to their application, with a ſmall center-bit or gouge, or paſſer guarded, in ſuch way as to prevent the poſſibility of its injuring the quick. A ſtout ſcrew or toothed rack, or ſteel ſhaft, or other contrivance of this deſcription, ſerves to carry theſe points, and to regulate their elevation, and alſo deſcent along with the growth of the hoof: a ſliding bolt and pin, or ſcrew and nut, may alſo ſerve the ſame purpoſe.

It is added in the ſpecification, that the

the clips may be placed on a ſingle ſhoe of ſtout iron or ſteel, and numerous teeth may be employed to enter the hoof, and keep on the ſhoe, inſtead of one or more points or bolts. To the clips, the double ſhoe, and eſpecially to the bolts paſſing into the horn, Mr. Clarke lays claim as his own diſcovery.

MR. JAMES INGRAM'S (BRISTOL), *for a Method of manufacturing Powder Sugar from Raw Sugar alone, and from Syrup of Sugar alone, and from a Mixture of Raw Sugar and Syrup of Sugar together.*

We ſhall give the ſpecification of this invention nearly in the patentee's own words; which are as follow:

Firſt. My proceſs for making powder ſugar from raw ſugar alone. Mix ſeven pounds of raw ſugar with one pint of water, or with one pint of lime-water, of the ſame ſtrength uſual in refining lump ſugar. Boil the ſugar thus mixed in a metal kettle; after it has boiled ſome time, dip the ſtem of a tobacco-pipe into it, and then put it in cold water; and when the ſugar can be taken off from the pipe, &c. with the fingers with eaſe, and breaks brittle, it is a proof that it is ſufficiently boiled. Pour the ſugar out on a marble ſlab, greaſed ſlightly with butter, lard, or any liquid of an oily and wholeſome quality. Let it remain in this ſtate about three minutes, and until it begins to harden. Then roll it together in two rolls or more if deemed neceſſary, and pull and draw each of the rolls with your hands repeatedly over an erect iron ſpike, or other proper thing, throwing it back over the ſpike every time, and pulling it forward until the ſugar whitens and becomes ſtiff; then take the rolls off the ſpike, and leave them for ſix hours; and when they are quite hard and firm put them into a ſtove to dry, in the ſame manner as is uſually adapted for drying lump-ſugars. Keep the rolls in the ſtove for two days, and when they are quite dry, grind them in a ſugar-mill with a large ſtone into a powder. Then ſift the powder, return it to the mill, and mix it with baſtard ſugar, or raw ſugar, in the proportion of fourteen pounds to each hundred weight of powder ſugar, to condition it in the uſual way baſtard ſugar is conditioned; the powder ſugar will be then fit for ſale.

Second. My proceſs for making powder ſugar from ſyrup of ſugar alone. Boil ten pounds of ſyrup of ſugar, little more or leſs, in a metal kettle or other proper veſſel; and after it has boiled ſome time prove its ſtrength or firmneſs in the way mentioned above, and purſue the ſame directions as are before given in all reſpects, except as to the mixture of water, which is unneceſſary.

Third. My proceſs for making powder ſugar from the mixture of raw ſugar and ſyrup of ſugar together. Mix three pounds and a half, or thereabouts, of raw ſugar with three pounds and a half, or thereabouts, of ſyrup of ſugar. Boil the ſugar and ſyrup thus mixed in a metal kettle, or other proper veſſel. The remainder of the proceſs is the ſame as that firſt above ſpecified, except as to the mixture of water or lime-water, which is unneceſſary.

MR. WILLIAM MILTON'S (HECKFIELD, SOUTHAMPTON), *for a Mode of rendering Carriages in general, but particularly Stage-Coaches, more ſafe than at preſent.*

Beneath the body of the carriage is fixed a box capable of receiving the luggage, with its floor about a foot from the ground. By diſpoſing the luggage in this box, the centre of gravity of the coach and load is brought down ſo as to render an overturn leſs likely than it is at preſent.

Through the carriage or luggage-box let there be a hole or cavity, through which the main axle and frame work is to be paſſed. This cavity and axle are to be ſuch as ſhall give proper guidance in the play of the carriage and luggage-box on any ſprings that may be ſo applied as to want ſuch guidance. But ſprings may be applied in ſuch manner as to need no ſuch guidance. At the bottom of this luggage-box, and as near reſpectively to each wheel of the carriage as may be deemed proper, low ſtrong idle wheels are to be placed on ſufficient axles, ready, in caſe of an active wheel coming off, or an axle-tree failing, to catch the falling vehicle, and inſtantly to continue the previous velocity; by which the miſchief, particularly to the coachman and outſide paſſengers, ariſing from an inſtantaneous ſtop to rapid motion, will be prevented. Theſe idle wheels are to be placed, with their periphery, a few inches below the luggage-box, and a few inches above the ground. If there be no luggage box, below, then the idle wheels may be fixed to the axle, or to ſome frame work belonging to it; and in caſe of a wheel coming off or breaking, great relief will be given. But if the axle breaks

between

between its bearings, no relief will be given, unleſs the idle wheels be affixed to the bottom of a luggage box; and in this caſe, the nearer theſe idle wheels are to the ground, the more relief will be given. If there be an obſtacle in the road, and an idle wheel takes over it, its reſpective active wheel will for the time be diſcharged from the ground. The bottom of the luggage-box being ſo near the ground, offers a method of checking very much the motion of a carriage down a hill, by the ſtrong and ready application of the end of a lever to rub on the ground. The idle wheels ſhould be fixed or ſet on in ſuch a manner that they may be vertical when an accident brings them into work. From the great variety in vehicles, in ſprings, and in their application, it will ſometimes be requiſite to put the idle wheels on the body of the luggage-box of the carriage, and ſometimes on any part or parts of the under-carriage, and ſometimes on both.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*** *The Loan of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requeſted.*

Tigers. J. Northcote, R.A., pinxit. W. Annis ſculpit, and Publiſher.

THIS print is copied from a picture in the poſſeſſion of J. Liſter Parke, Eſq.

Many of our readers muſt recollect a mezzotinto print of *A Tiger couchant*, engraved by Dixon, from a painting by Stubbs. The plate was melted in a fire that happened at the copper-plate printer's; and that ſuch an accident ſhould have deſtroyed it, was much regretted at the time, for it might in many reſpects be claſſed as the fineſt mezzotinto that ever was engraved. To ſay that this is quite equal to that, would be wrong; but though not the very firſt in the claſs, it is in the very firſt line, being a moſt ſpirited and animated print, with a richneſs of effect that has rarely been ſurpaſſed.

The Shipwrecked Mariner. Painted by H. Thomſon, R.A. Engraved by W. Say. Publiſhed by Mr. Macklin. From a Picture in the Poſſeſſion of Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart., to whom this Print is dedicated.

The picture from which this finely-engraven mezzotinto is copied, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1804. The ſubject is a poor ſhipwrecked mariner, ſitting with his hands claſped together upon a rock, caſting a melancholy look towards the ſea, with which he appears to be ſurrounded. It is ſomewhat deficient in that pathos of character and ſolemnity of effect which in ſuch a ſcene ſhould harrow up the ſoul; but it is nevertheleſs a very pleaſing furniture-print.

Lord Viſcount Melville. J. Riſing pinxit. John Young ſculpit, and Publiſher.

From the language which has been uſed in Edinburgh, &c., we ſhould ſuppoſe that with ſome perſons this print will be extremely popular. Others it may perhaps remind of a remark made many years ago by the late Dr. Johnſon, to whom an engraver of ſome eminence brought a high-finiſhed portrait of Lord George Sackville, (ſoon after his Lordſhip's return from Germany,) and ſtated, with a ſigh, that he wiſhed for ſome advice concerning it, for though he had taken infinite pains with the engraving, he could not ſell a print. "Sir, (replied Johnſon,) it appears to me to be a very good portrait, but it is *dreſt too fine* for a ſoldier: change the ſolitaire for a halter, and you will ſell as many as you can get rolled from the printing-preſs."

This print is ſaid to be a reſemblance, as indeed moſt of thoſe by Riſing are; but it has on the whole a dark and heavy effect.

A Pair of Prints of a Race-Courſe. Plate I. repreſenting the Horſes preparing to Start.—Plate II. Coming-in. Sketched by C. Turner on Port-Meadow near Oxford, from the Hunters Stakes run for in 1802. The Horſes painted by J. L. Agaſſe. Engraved by C. Turner. And dedicated to Lord Francis Spencer and G. Stratton, Eſq., by the Publiſher R. Ackermann. Price 1l. 11s. 6d., or 3l. 3s. coloured.

Our habits of life not having led us into ſcenes of this deſcription, we cannot be ſuppoſed competent to form ſo accurate a judgment of parts of theſe prints as a regular profeſſor of the *turf philoſophy*. The horſes are however drawn with great ſpirit, and the group of ſpectators, &c., in both of them, render the whole eminently pleaſing and picturesque.

Reward-

Reward-Print for the Patriotic Fund. Engraved by E. Scriven, Engraver to Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, from a Drawing by R. K. Porter.

This very pleaſing print repreſents Britannia ſeated upon a rock, ſurmounted with an appropriate trophy, compoſed of cannon, ſtandards, &c.; with the Britiſh lion, laurel crowns, &c., on the foreground; and a large white flag, ſuſpended by two ſpear-points, placed at the top of the Roman faſces, on which is to be inſcribed the names and particular actions of ſuch perſons as the Society diſtinguiſh and reward. Theſe heroic characters may thus be tranſmitted to poſterity, and a moſt honourable memorial of their ſervices and the gratitude of their country be thus preſerved for the imitation and emulation of future ages.

We noticed in a former Retroſpect a print of the ſame deſcription, but this is of a much larger ſize.

Pio VII. Pont. Max. Gregorio Charamonti. Nat. in Ceſena 1742. *Deſſiné à ſon Paſſage à Lyon. Par J. J. de Boiſſieu en* 1805.

This portrait is etched with great force, ſpirit, and character, by an artiſt of no common ſtamp. His manner is ſo eminently bold and free, that it reminds one of the touch of Salvator Roſa, Oſtade, &c.; yet it has every mark of originality and profeſſional ability, and diſplays a verſatility we have rarely witneſſed.

An interior View of Weſtminſter Hall, taken at the Time of the Trial of Lord Melville, from a Drawing made by J. C. Pugin and J. C. Nattes. Engraved in Aquatint by J. Hill. With a Key-Print, containing References to the Princes of the Blood, Peers, Peereſſes, Members of the Houſe of Commons; and alſo a Plan of the Hall, as fitted up for the Trial. Publiſhed for R. Ackermann.

The view of this very beautiful ſpecimen of Gothic architecture is admirably delineated; and at the ſame time that it is ſingularly correct, diſplays a moſt pictureſque and impreſſive repreſentation of the ſcene, correctly coloured to imitate the drawing. The letter-preſs which accompanies it is very handſomely printed on royal vellum paper, and compriſes a ſhort hiſtorical account of the building, and moſt remarkable occurrences that have happened in it; and alſo a ſketch of his Lordſhip's life, and an abſtract of the trial, containing what will give a very clear idea of every circumſtance which almoſt any reader would with to know.

Mr. Ackermann has publiſhed another pair of medallions, which are well deſigned and very neatly engraved, repreſenting

The Meeting of the Infants John and Jeſus in the Wilderneſs; and the Angel of the Lord appearing to Joſeph in a Dream, ſaying, "Ariſe, take the young Child and his Mother and flee into Egypt."

He has alſo publiſhed his fourth number of a *Drawing-Book of Trees*; and we are pleaſed to remark, what cannot always be remarked on a work publiſhed at different times, that every ſucceeding number improves.

Mr. Manſkirſch, who came from Germany in the year 1790, and was for two years engaged with Meſſrs. Boydell in the *Deſigns for the River Thames*, &c., was, after the expiration of his engagement, with Mr. Ackermann, until in the year 1801 he returned to Germany, where he has been employed in making *Delineations of the Scenery on the Banks of the Rhine*, which ſcenes he is painting for Mr. Ackermann, for whom he made the deſigns, and who thinks, that, tranſferred to the copper, they will at this time be thought peculiarly intereſting in this country, and they are therefore to be ſpeedily engraved.

Some of your readers having expreſſed a with to know the ſeparate prices of Mr. Crawford's collection of thirty-two pictures, which were ſold by Mr. Chriſtie for near ſeven thouſand guineas, as mentioned in a preceding Retroſpect, we have ſubjoined a catalogue.

	Guineas.
No. 1. *Outſide of a Farrier's Shop*, K. du Jardin, - -	120
2. *An Italian Market*, Lingleback, - -	39
3. *Boats and Veſſels*, W. Van de Velde, - -	70
4. *The Prodigal's Return*, Old Weenix, - -	40
5. *Dead Game*, Hondekooter,	41
6. *Venus and Cupid*, Titian, -	90
7. *A Landſcape*, Hobima, -	200
8. *Simeon returning Thanks*, Van den Ekpout, - -	39
9. *A Landſcape, with Peaſants and Cattle*, Berchem, - -	345
10. *A Woman Spinning*, V. Toll,	120
11. *A Converſation*, Terburg,	240
12. *A Harbour, Light-Houſe, &c.*, Lingleback, - -	69
13. *A Group of Figures*, J. Steen,	60
14. *A Calm*, W. Van de Velde,	195
15. *A warm glowing Landſcape*, Both, - -	300

	Gs.
16. *A View of the Hague*, V. der Heyde, - -	170
17. *Diſtant View of Amſterdam*, Backuyſen, - -	60
18. *A Landſcape with Figures Hawking*, Wynants, -	140
19. *A Wood-Scene with a Torrent*, Ruyſdale, - -	190
20. *A Portrait*, Rembrandt,	59
21. *Portrait of a Princeſs of Bavaria*, Rembrandt, -	70
22. *A Winter-Scene, with Figures Skaiting*, J. Oſtade, -	90
23. *A Domeſtic Scene*, J. Steen,	41
24. *A Woman ſelling Fiſh and Vegetables*, exquiſitely painted, C. Metzu, - -	240
25. *St. Jerome at his Devotions*, G. Dow, - -	190
26. *Boors Smoking*, Teniers,	380
27. *A Party Hawking*, Wouvermans, - -	345
28. *Figures Dancing and Regaling*, A. Oſtade, -	490
29. *A Landſcape* in a fine glowing tone of colour, Cuyp, -	370
30. *A Holy Family*, Rubens,	140
31. *View at the Mouth of a Harbour, with Veſſels, &c.*, Dubbels, - -	240
32. This was univerſally conſidered as the leading and moſt attractive picture in the collection; and it is indeed a wonderful performance, diſplaying an effect of *Evening and Sunſhine* that cannot be deſcribed by words. The artiſt painted it for the family of Van Slingelandt. P. Potter, - -	1450

Death of Lord Nelſon.

The great and illuſtrious characters of this country have frequently been the theme of our poets, and illuminated the pages of our hiſtory. Of late years the fine-arts have contributed their aid to the commemoration of heroic actions, and by keeping alive the memory of thoſe who achieved them, added an additional ſtimulus to the courage of ſurvivors. Conſidered with this regard, we are pleaſed to ſee the numerous delineations relative to our late intrepid and deeply-lamented Admiral. Meſſrs. Boydell ſome time ſince announced their intention of publiſhing a print repreſenting his death. The picture from which this is to be engraved is in a ſtate of forwardneſs: it is from the pencil of Mr. Devis, many of whoſe productions rank very high in the arts.

One great object of the picture appears to be to give the ſcene exactly as it was; and for this Mr. Devis is peculiarly well qualified, from his perfect knowledge of the interior of a ſhip. Such of the portraits as we know are very ſtrong reſemblances, and are, very properly, of thoſe only who were really preſent at the time of Lord Nelſon's death. A ſhort deſcription of the picture we purpoſe inſerting in the next Retroſpect.

Mr. Bowyer of Pall-mall intends to publiſh a print, to be engraved by Mr. Bromley in the courſe of the winter, from a picture now painting for that purpoſe by Mr. Opie. The merit of both theſe artiſts is ſo well known to the public, that it is in no reſpect neceſſary to record it in this page.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

☞ *As the Liſt of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for Purpoſes of general Reference, it is requeſted, that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

AGRICULTURE.

OBSERVATIONS on the Utility, Form, and Management, of Water-Meadows, and the Draining and Irrigating of Peat-Bogs; with an Account of Priſley Bog, and other extraordinary Improvements, conducted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, T. W. Coke, Eſq., and others. By W. Smith. 10s. 6d.

The Britiſh Farmer's Cyclopedia, or Complete Agricultural Dictionary. By T. Potts.

BIOGRAPHY.

Hiſtory of the Life, Exploits, and Death, of Admiral Lord Nelſon. By F. W. Blagdon, Eſq. 4to., 2l. 2s. boards, with Plates.

BOTANY.

Tracts relative to Botany, tranſlated from different Languages, with Plates. 8vo., 6s. 6d. boards.

DRAMA.

Five Miles Off, or the Finger-Poſt. By T. Dibdin. 2s.

LAW.

The Trial of Acou, a Chineſe Tartar, for the Wilful Murder of his countryman Anguin. 1s.

MEDICINE.

A Treatiſe on Vaccine Inoculation; to which is added, an Account of the Chicken Pox, the Swine Pox, and the Hives; with an Appendix, containing Letters from Phyſicians and Surgeons of eminence reſpecting the preſent State of Vaccination in many Cities and principal Towns of the United Kingdom. By Robert Willan, M D., F.A.S., &c., &c. 4to., 15s. boards.

A Letter to the Editor of the Britiſh Critic, occaſioned by ſome Remarks in that Review on a Book intitled "Caſes of Pulmonary Conſumptions, and treated with *Uva Urſi*" by the Author. 1s.

MILITARY.

The Hiſtory of the Campaigns of 1805 in Germany and Italy. By W. Burke, late Army-Surgeon. 6s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters from the Dead to the Living, or Thoughts on the ſeparate States of departed Spirits; to which is added, the Conflicts of Paſſion, and final Triumphs of Faith. By L. S. Abington. 1s.

Explanations of Time-Keepers conſtructed by Mr. Thomas Earnſhaw and the late Mr. John Arnold. Publiſhed by Order of the Commiſſioners of Longitude. 4to., 5s. ſewed.

A Complete Vindication of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales relative to his Creditors; but not quite ſo complete a Vindication of the Right Hon. W. Pitt relative to his Royal Highneſs. By the Lion and Unicorn. 1s. 6d.

An Antidote to Poiſon, or a full Reply to Mr. Jefferys's Attack on the Character and Conduct of the Prince of Wales. 3s.

An Admonitory Letter to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales on the Subjects of the late delicate Inquiry; containing Anecdotes never before publiſhed, which may probably lead to the Detection of the real Authors of the late ſcandalous Attempt to ſully the Purity of an Illuſtrious Perſonage.

The Principles and Regulations of Tranquillity, an Inſtitution commenced in the Metropolis for encouraging and enabling induſtrious and prudent Individuals in the various Claſſes of the Community to provide for themſelves by the Payment of ſmall weekly ſums. By J. Bone. 3s. 6d.

NOVELS.

The Wood-Nymph, in 3 vols. By the Author of Glenmore Abbey.

Delingborough Caſtle, or the Myſterious Recluſe. 4 vols. 12mo., 7s. ſewed.

POETRY.

Daylesford, a Poem, dedicated to Mrs. Haſtings. 1s.

Tales in Verſe, Critical, Satirical, and Humourous. By Thomas Holcrott. 8s. bds.

The Bees, a Poem in Four Books, with Notes, Moral, Political, and Philoſophical. By John Evans, M.D., F.R.M.S., Part I., 4to., 7s., Edinburgh.

Miſcellaneous Poetry; conſiſting of Tranſlations from the Icelandic, Italian, Spaniſh, Portugueze, German, &c. By the Hon. W. Herbert. 2 vols. 8vo., 16s. boards.

POLITICS.

Letters of Crito to eminent Men. 7s. bds.

A Letter from the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States for Foreign Affairs, communicated to Congreſs by the Preſident, and publiſhed by their Order. 1s. 6d.

A Brief Examination into the Increaſe of the Revenue, Commerce, and Navigation, of Great Britain, during the Adminiſtration of the Right Hon. W. Pitt. By the Right Hon. G. Roſe, M.P. 5s.

Free Thoughts on Public Affairs, or Advice to a Patriot, in a Letter addreſſed to a Member of the Old Oppoſition.

An Account of two Attempts towards promoting the Improvement and gradual Civilization of the Indian Natives of North America. 2s.

A Letter to the Right Hon. W. Windham, &c., &c., &c., on the Defence of the Country; with Obſervations on the Volunteers, ſhewing how Fifty Thouſand of them may be employed as effectually as regular Regiments of Infantry. By Lieutenant-General Money. 2s. 6d.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, on the Importance of the Colonies ſituated on the Coaſt of Guiana. By a Britiſh Merchant. 6d.

A Dialogue between Bonaparte and Talleyrand on the Subject of Peace with England. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Demonſtration of the Exiſtence of God from the wonderful Works of Nature. Tranſlated from the French of François Auguſte Chateaubriant, and dedicated by Permiſſion to the Lord Biſhop of Landaff. By Frederic Shoberl. 3s. boards.

A Charge delivered at the Viſitation of the Rev. the Archdeacon of Sarum, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th June, 1806. By the Rev. Charles Daubeny, Archdeacon of Sarum. 1s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middleſex at the primary Viſitation in May and June, 1806. By G. O. Cambridge, A.M., F.A.S. 1s.

The Chriſtian Officer's Complete Armour, containing Evidences in favour of a Divine Revelation, by Colonel Burn, of the Royal Marines. 2d edition, 4s.

VARIETIES

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. ARROWSMITH has been for more than a year paſt engaged in conſtructing a new map of Scotland, from original materials, to which he has obtained acceſs by means of the Parliamentary Commiſſioners for making roads and building bridges in the Highlands of Scotland. The elaborate Military Survey of the main-land of Scotland, made in the middle of the laſt century, and preſerved in his Majeſty's library, has been copied and reduced for the preſent map, and the ſeveral proprietors of the weſtern iſlands have communicated all their ſurveys, moſt of which have been very recently executed. In addition to the aſtronomical obſervations heretofore known, many latitudes and longitudes have been purpoſely aſcertained for this map, as well as a conſiderable number of magnetic variations. This map is to be accompanied by a memoir explanatory of the ſeveral documents from which it has been conſtructed. The publication may be expected to take place in January or February next.

The firſt part of the Townley Marbles, we underſtand, have been lately removed to the Muſeum; the new building of which will in a few months be ready for the reception of the whole, after which they will be opened to the inſpection of the public.

The Hall of Univerſity College, Oxford, is ſoon to be decorated with the portraits of its moſt illuſtrious members. Living perſonages will be included; and among them will be Sir Roger Newdigate, Sir William Scott, and Mr. Wyndham.

Among the works which are now in the preſs, under the direction of the Record Commiſſion, are the *Nonæ Rolls*, of Edward the third's time; the record called *Teſta de Nevil;* and a Double Index to the Domeſday Survey.

Mr. HENRY SIDDONS has prepared for immediate publication a full and copious work on the Theory of Geſture and Action, which is to be illuſtrated by upwards of ſixty engravings of characteriſtic figures, by an amateur. The foundation of his Treatiſe is the well-known work of M. ENGEL, which he has in a certain degree tranſlated, with ſuch variations and additions as the practice of rhetoric in England rendered neceſſary.

The Journal of Modern and Contemporary Voyages and Travels is now giving to the public Tranſlations of Durand's Voyage to Senegal, and of Depons' recent and highly curious Travels in the Caraccas. The next enſuing volume will contain Sarykſchew's Voyage in the Northern Ocean, tranſlated from the Ruſſian; an unpubliſhed Voyage to China, and new Travels in the Crimea. The firſt four volumes of this original and intereſting journal have introduced to the knowledge of the Engliſh public thirteen recent works of voyages and travels, with which, without the agency of ſuch a publication, they would have been totally unacquainted.

A Treatiſe on the Varieties, Conſequences, and Treatment of Ophthalmia, with a preliminary Inquiry into its contagious nature, by Dr. EDMONDSTON, is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed in the enſuing month.

In a few days Mr. BONNYCASTLE'S Treatiſe on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry will make its appearance in one volume octavo.

The following account of the number of copies ſaid to be regularly ſold of the principal London Magazines and Reviews, has lately appeared in ſeveral reſpectable journals and newſpapers.

	Copies.
The Monthly Magazine - - -	5000
Monthly Review - - -	4250
Gentleman's Magazine - -	3500
European Magazine - -	3500
Ladies' Magazine - - -	3000
Medical and Phyſical Journal	2250
Britiſh Critic - - - - -	2000
Univerſal Magazine - - -	2000
Journal of new Voyages and Travels - - - - - -	1500
Philoſophical Magazine -	1250
Anti-Jacobin Review - -	1250
Critical Review - - - -	1250
Monthly Mirror - - - -	1000
Nicholſon's Journal - - -	1000

How ſtriking is the contraſt of the ſale of ſimilar publications in France, of the moſt popular of which not more than 500 copies are regularly circulated. The periodical preſs of Germany is in a better condition, 4000 copies being ſold of the Jena Literary Gazette, and nearly as many of ſome other literary and ſcientific journals.

The Rev. R. YATES, author of the Monaſtic Hiſtory of St. Edmund's Bury, is engaged on a comprehenſive and connected Hiſtorical Memoir of the various Public Charities in London.

Dr. CROTCH, Lecturer on the Science of Muſic at the Royal Inſtitution, propoſes to publiſh the firſt volume of Specimens of various Styles of Muſic.

Mr. ROGERS, author of the Pleaſures of Memory, has nearly finiſhed an epic poem on the Horrors of Jacobiniſm.

Mr. JOHNES, the tranſlator and publiſher of Froiſſart, is engaged in a new verſion of Joinville.

Dr. TOULMIN, editor of the laſt edition of the Hiſtory of the Puritans, and author of ſeveral original theological works, is printing at Birmingham the Life of the Rev. Samuel Bourne, with Sketches of the Lives of Miniſters and others contemporary with him.

That illuſtrious patron of men of learning the Earl of BUCHAN is collecting all the MSS. and drawings of the late Mr. Barry, with a view to publiſh them for the benefit of ſome indigent relations of that celebrated artiſt.

WALTER SCOTT, Eſq., is about to publiſh the Memoirs of Sir Henry Slingſby, Bart., from 1633 to 1648, written by himſelf. Alſo Memoirs of Captain John Hodgſon, touching his Conduct in the Civil Wars, written by himſelf. To each work will be added various important papers relative to the operations of Oliver Cromwell and his army while they were in Scotland.

Mr. JAMIESON is collecting for publication Popular Ballads and Songs, from tradition, MSS., and ſcarce editions, with tranſlations of ſimilar pieces from the ancient Daniſh language.

Dr. GILBERT GERARD's Inſtitutes of Biblical Criticiſm, read in the Univerſity and King's College, Aberdeen, are in the preſs.

Dr. ADAMS's ſecond edition of his work on Morbid Poiſons is nearly printed off. The anomalous claſs is much enriched by the late controverſies and by the author's clinical obſervations, which have enabled him to proceed a ſtep further towards a proper diſcrimination of the true characters of ſuch as have been confounded with ſyphilis.

Mr. NICHOLSON has in his Journal given directions by which a perſon may ſave himſelf from drowning, if he chance to fall into the water. The reſults of Mr. Nicholſon's reaſonings are, that if a man fall into deep water, he will riſe to the ſurface by floatage, and will continue there, *if he does not elevate his hands*, and that the keeping them down is eſſential to his ſafety. If he move his hands *under* the water in any way he pleaſes, his head will riſe ſo high as to allow him free liberty to breathe. And if, in addition, he move his legs exactly as in the action of walking up ſtairs, his ſhoulders will riſe above the water, ſo that he may uſe leſs exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purpoſes. He has himſelf been witneſs to the ſucceſs of the experiment.

Mr. VALPY, of Pembroke College, Oxford, is preparing a new and improved edition of Maittaire's Greek Dialects.

The autumnal courſe of Lectures at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hoſpitals will commence in the following order:—

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—Anatomy, and operations of ſurgery, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. COOPER, Wedneſday October 1, at half paſt one.—Principles and practice of ſurgery, by Mr. Cooper, on Monday October 6, at eight in the evening.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Practice of medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY, on Wedneſday October 1, at ten in the morning.—Principles and Practice of Chemiſtry, by Dr. BABINGTON and Mr. ALLEN, on Thurſday October 2, at ten in the morning.—Theory of Medicine, comprehending Pathology, Therapeutics, and *Materia Medica*, by Dr. Curry, on Friday October 3, at eight in the evening.—Phyſiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. HAIGHTON, on Monday October 6, at a quarter before ſeven in the evening.—Midwifery, and Diſeaſes of Women and Children, by Dr. Haighton, on Monday October 6, at eight in the morning.—Clinical Lectures on Select Medical Caſes, by Dr. Babington, Dr. Curry, and Dr. MARCET, from November till May.—Beſides theſe, during the winter a courſe of Lectures on the Structure and Diſeaſes of the Teeth, will be given by Mr. FOX, Surgeon-Dentiſt; and one on Veterinary Medicine, by Mr. COLEMAN, Profeſſor at the Veterinary College. Theſe ſeveral lectures are ſo arranged, that none of them interfere with the others in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a complete courſe of medical and chirurgical inſtruction. Terms and other particulars to be learnt from Mr. STOCKER, apothecary to Guy's Hoſpital, who is alſo empowered to enter gentlemen to ſuch of the Lectures as are given at

at Guy's. Dr. Babington and Dr. Curry take this opportunity of informing thoſe gentlemen who have attended their Lectures on the Practice of Medicine within the laſt four years, that their ſyllabus on that ſubject is now finiſhed, and ready for delivery. Such gentlemen, then, as have received a part of the work, will get the remainder by applying at the Hoſpital either perſonally or through their friends, and ſtating how much is wanting to render it complete.

MEDICAL THEATRE, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—The following Courſes of Lectures will be delivered at this Theatre during the enſuing winter.—On the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. ROBERTS and Dr. POWELL.—On Anatomy and Phyſiology, by Mr. ABERNETHY.—On the Theory and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY. — On Comparative Anatomy and the Laws of Organic Exiſtence, by Mr. MACARTNEY.—On Chemiſtry, by Dr. EDWARDS. — On Midwifery and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, by Dr. THYNNE.—The Anatomical Demonſtrations and Practical Anatomy, by Mr. LAWRENCE. — The Anatomical Lectures will begin on Wedneſday, October 1, at two o'clock, and the other Lectures in the courſe of the ſame week.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. NICHOLSON, at the Apothecary's ſhop, St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.

The autumnal courſes of Lectures delivered at the London Hoſpital will commence on the 1ſt of October.—Theory and Practice of Phyſic, by Dr. COOKE.—Chemiſtry, by Dr. HAMILTON, and Dr. YELLOLY.—*Materia Medica*, by Dr. FRAMPTON.—Theory and Practice of Midwifery, by Dr. DENNISON.—Clinical Obſervations on ſurgical Caſes, by Sir WILLIAM BLIZARD and Mr. THOMAS BLIZARD.—Anatomy, Phyſiology, and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. HEADINGTON and Mr. FRAMPTON.—Anatomical Demonſtrations, and Diſſection by Mr. ARMIGER.—Principles of Surgery, by Mr. Headington. Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. PRICE, apothecary, at the Hoſpital.

THEATRE OF ANATOMY, GREAT WINDMILL-STREET.—Mr. WILSON will begin the Winter Courſe of his Lectures on Anatomy, Phyſiology, Pathology, and Surgery, on Wedneſday, October 1, at two o'clock as uſual. A room will likewiſe be opened for Diſſections from nine o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon, where regular and full Demonſtrations of the parts diſſected will be given, where the different Caſes in Surgery will be explained, the Methods of Operating ſhewn on the Dead Body, and where alſo the various Arts of Injecting and Making Preparations will be taught.—The plan and terms of the Courſe may be had in Great Windmill-ſtreet.

Dr. CLARKE and Mr. CLARKE will begin their winter courſe of Lectures on Midwifery and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, on Monday the 6th of October. The lectures are read every day (Sundays excepted), at the Lecture-room, No. 10, Upper John-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, from a quarter paſt ten o'clock in the morning till a quarter paſt eleven, for the convenience of ſtudents attending the hoſpitals. For farther particulars apply to Dr. Clarke, New Burlington-ſtreet, or to Mr. Clarke, Upper John-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.

In the firſt week of October will commence a courſe of Lectures on the Practice of Phyſic, Therapeutics, and Chemiſtry, in the Lecture Room, No. 9, Great George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare (removed from Leiceſter-ſquare), at the uſual morning hours, viz. the medical lectures at eight, and the chemical at a quarter after nine o'clock; by GEORGE PEARSON, M.D. F.R.S. ſenior phyſician of St. George's Hoſpital, of the College of Phyſicians, &c. A regiſter is kept of Dr. Pearſon's Caſes in St. George's Hoſpital, and an account is given of them every Saturday morning, at a Clinical Lecture, at nine o'clock.

In the ſecond week of September Mr. THELWALL will commence, at his houſe in Bedford Place, Ruſſell-ſquare, a ſeries of nine Lectures, Literary, Critical, and Miſcellaneous, to be delivered on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday evenings, at eight o'clock, and to be accompanied with analyſes of the principal characters of Shakſpeare, Ben Jonſon, and other dramatic poets, and of the writings of Milton, Dryden, Pope, Churchill, and Sterne. This ſeries is intended as merely preparatory to the entire courſe, which will commence on Wedneſday the firſt of October, and of which the following is the plan propoſed for the lectures of the reſpective evenings. Wedneſdays and Fridays—Science and practice of elocution, including, 1. The phyſiological principles of the ſcience, the laws of animal economy connected with the utterance of ſpeech, and the nature,

cauſes,

cauſes, and cure of impediments. 2. The education of the voice. 3. The laws and principles of enunciation. 4. Harmonics, or the muſical principles of ſpeech. 5. Pronunciation, emphaſis, &c. 6. Geſticulation in all its branches. Monday evenings—Oratory and criticiſm, with ſtrictures on the preſent ſtate of Engliſh elocution, in the church, the law, the ſenate, and on the ſtage, and characteriſtic ſketches of the principal performers and orators of the age.

Mr. CARPUE will commence his Anatomical Lectures on Wedneſday, October 1, 1806.—The ſtructure of the human body will be explained, as alſo its phyſiology. The operations of ſurgery will be ſhewn on the dead body.—The Diſſecting-room will be open from ſeven o'clock in the morning till five in the evening. The pupils are here taught the method of operating, as alſo the art of injecting and making preparations.

Ruſſia.

Extract of a letter from Irkutzk, 24th April, 1806.—"You will probably already know that the Ruſſian Embaſſy was obliged to turn back when arrived at the Great Wall of China. But new and unexpected will no doubt be the agreeable intelligence that Mr. REDOWSKY, the botaniſt attached to this embaſſy, has received from his Majeſty the Emperor a new extraordinary commiſſion to undertake a botanical tour in the extreme parts of the north-eaſt of Aſia. On the 5th of May he will leave Irkutzk, and ſail down the Lena to Jakutzk: from that place he will proceed up the Aidan to its ſources in the Mongolian mountains. Theſe, as well as the Jablonoi-Chrebet, (Apple Mountains,) will be examined as far as the Eaſtern Ocean. He will then proceed along the coaſt as far as Ochotſk, where he hopes to arrive in September. From Ochotſk he will either go by land round the Penſchin Gulf to Kamtſchatka, or by ſea to Bolſcheretzk, where he intends to paſs the winter. In the ſummer of 1807 the Kurili Iſlands will be examined as far as poſſible towards Japan, and the Aleutian Iſlands as far as the continent of America. On his return he will viſit Bering's Iſland and the Copper Iſlands. After paſſing the winter in Kamtchatka, the third ſummer's tour will be to Saguhien, and the iſlands at the mouth of the Amur, and thence he will proceed homewards up the Amur through Yellow Mongolia and Nertſchinſk, Dauurira and Siberia.

Sweden.

Dr. WESTRING, phyſician to the King of Sweden has obtained excellent dyes from different ſpecies of club-moſs, *lycopodium*. The following is the method which he has found to be the moſt ſimple: Take a quantity of this moſs, dried and chopped, nearly double the weight of the cloth to be dyed. Put them into a proper veſſel, a ſtratum of the moſs between every fold of the cloth, and pour on a quantity of water ſufficient to cover the whole. Boil them together for two or three hours, adding more water from time to time, to ſupply the place of what is waſted by evaporation. Take out the cloth thus prepared, wring it, and hang it up to dry without rinſing. When the cloth is to be dyed, it muſt be rinſed carefully in cold water, put into a well-tinned copper with cold water, and a ſmall quantity of brazil, and then boiled gently for half an hour or more, according as the tint is to be deeper or lighter. If too much brazil be uſed, the dye will have a violet hue. When it is taken from the fire, the cloth is to be rinſed in cold water. Care muſt be taken that none of the common mordants, either ſaline or aſtringent, are uſed, for they would alter the colour.

Dr. WESTRING has found that the bark of the Scotch fir is an excellent tonic, and may be ſucceſsfully uſed in ſeveral convulſive diſeaſes, even epilepſy, and that it may be ſubſtituted for the cinchona. In ſome parts of Sweden it is made into bread, which is ſaid to be nutritious and palatable.

Denmark.

In the courſe of the next year a great alteration in the eſtabliſhed worſhip is expected to take place in the Daniſh dominions. The preſent liturgy, which was framed under Chriſtian V., and publiſhed ſo long ſince as 1685, has long been felt to be little adapted to the liberal and enlightened principles of the nineteenth century. With a view to bring about a ſuitable reformation in this branch, the Right Rev. P. O. BOISEN Biſhop of Loland and Falſter, has compoſed a Plan of Improvement in Public Worſhip, which in the latter end of laſt year he ſubmitted in manuſcript to the conſideration of Government, deſiring, however, that before any reſolution ſhould be taken upon it, it might be printed, and intelligent divines called upon to give in their opinions with reſpect to it. This has accordingly

ly been done, and the Biſhop of Zealand, Profeſſor Münter of the Univerſity of Copenhagen, and Mr. Laſſen of the Royal Chancery, have been appointed Commiſſioners for examining and digeſting the whole, the reſults of whoſe diſcuſſions are ordered to be laid before the King before the end of December in the preſent year.

A Daniſh Dictionary, on a plan ſimilar to that of the *Dictionaire de l'Academie Françoiſe*, which is intended to fix the orthography and form the ſtandard of the language, has for ſome time been in hand, and is already in ſome degree of forwardneſs. It is undertaken at the expence, and conducted under the direction, of the Royal Daniſh Society of the Sciences, and the moſt diſtinguiſhed literati of the country are engaged in the execution of it, having divided among them the different letters of the alphabet.

The tobacco-plantations at Fredericia in Jutland are now in a very flouriſhing ſtate. Laſt year 83,363 pounds of tobacco, of different qualities, were produced by fifty-ſix planters.

At a Meeting of the Society of Sciences of Drontheim, it was reſolved to appoint Mr. ARNDT, of Altona, to undertake a botanical and antiquarian tour through Norway, agreeably to the will of the late Mr. Hammer, who left a legacy for that purpoſe.

Poland.

On the 17th May the Poliſh Society of the Friends of the Sciences held at Warſaw their public meeting, which was opened by the Preſident in a ſpeech, in which he treated of the labours of the ſociety, and the works to be expected from the members. He particularly directed their attention to the Travels of Prince Alexander Sapicha, the reſults of which would conſiderably enrich the literature of his native country. Abbot WORONICZ communicated the plan of a Poliſh epic poem, entitled the *Lechiade*, and read the firſt canto. A ſoaring flight of fancy—an enraptured, enthuſiaſtic, and extremely correct diction, are the diſtinguiſhing traits of this production of genius, which is much more perfect than his Jagellonid and Sibyl. Abbot VON STASIC read a continuation of the account of his Geological Tour, which he lately undertook through the whole of the *ci-devant* Poland, during which he made many intereſting and important obſervations and diſcoveries relative to the natural hiſtory of that country, and of geology in general, as the Carpathian mountains had been the principal object of his inquiries. M. STASIC has likewiſe preſented to the ſociety 5000 ducats, for the purpoſe of erecting a ſuitable place for holding their meetings.

Pruſſia.

In Pruſſia the potatoe is cultivated with peculiar ſucceſs. As the ſtalk grows, the earth is heaped up, leaving only three leaves at top. The roots are thus greatly increaſed, and the produce is ſaid to be aſtoniſhing.

Germany.

M. LOUIS DE BACZKO is engaged on a work intitled *Ueber mich ſelbſt und meine Unglücksgefährten die Blinden.* — On Myſelf and my Fellow-Sufferers the Blind. It is divided into 10 ſections.—1. General Remarks on the Relations and Conduct of the Blind.—2. Notices relative to ſome remarkable and celebrated Blind Perſons. — 3. Obſervations on Viſion, and on the Manner in which the other Senſes may ſupply the Want of it. —4. On the Inſtitute at Paris for the Education of the Blind; Remarks on the Character, the Peculiarities, the Advantages and Diſadvantages of Blind Perſons.—5. Inſtructions relative to the firſt Education of all Blind Perſons.—6. The moral and religious Education of the Blind.—7. Their ſcientific Education.—8. The Labours, Trades, or Profeſſions, in which they may be employed.—9. The Blind conſidered as Friends, as Huſbands, and Fathers. Mr. Baczko loſt his ſight at the age of twenty-one, and has now ſuffered twenty-five years' blindneſs. In his youth he was one of the favourite diſciples of the celebrated Kant; which circumſtance cannot fail to excite attention to his work.

The Obſervatory of Seeberg, near Gotha, which the late Duke of Gotha, the founder of it, uſed to call his only monument, is at preſent abandoned. The celebrated M. VON ZACH has followed the Ducheſs Dowager to Eiſenberg, where a new obſervatory is building.

Profeſſor MAYER read at the meeting of the Royal Society of Gottingen, on the 25th of January, the firſt part of his Meteorological Reſearches, which treats of the "Chimical Affinity of the Celeſtial Bodies," i. e., of the influence they may exerciſe upon one another independently of their gravity,—an influence which muſt

be manifeſted in their atmoſpheres. He particularly treats of the effects produced by the Moon on that of the Earth, which led him to a diſcuſſion relative to the ſtones which are ſaid to have fallen from the heavens. He remarks that almoſt all theſe phenomena happened when the Moon was near one of its nodes, and on the wane. In the caſes which ſeem to contradict this obſervation, the coincidence of the paſſage of the Moon through one of its nodes with its laſt quarter had taken place in the preceding lunation. Thus it was in 1803 in the lunation which preceded the ſhower of ſtones at L'Aigle.

M. VERNER, Profeſſor at the Academy of the Mines of Friedberg, has lately diſcovered a new mineral, to which he has given the name of *zoyſite*, in honour of Baron de Zoys, an eminent mineralogiſt who reſides at Laybach.

Holland.

The literary productions of Holland during the year 1805, inclusive of tranſlations, were very numerous. Theology is the department of ſcience which has furniſhed the greateſt quantity of original works, the number amounting to 130, beſides the Journals which treat chiefly of theological ſubjects. A weekly paper, which contains nothing but diſſertations on the Bible, and is ſupported by many contributors and ſubſcribers. Medicine, phyſics, and natural hiſtory, likewiſe continue to be cultivated with conſiderable zeal in that country, where they have already given celebrity to the names of ſo many eminent ſcholars. In 1805, 114 works were publiſhed on various parts of theſe ſciences. Of the journals peculiarly devoted to the ſciences, theſe *Geneeſkundig Magazin*, (Magazine of the Healing Art,) and the Memoirs of the Society of Harlem, are the moſt eſteemed. The number of new pieces which were brought out on the Dutch ſtage is 58, tragedies as well as comedies, of which, however, only ſix were originals. Holland can boaſt of ſeveral academies and literary ſocieties, more or leſs celebrated, which are always ready to reward the talents of poets and orators. That which is known by the name of *Felix Meritis* has lately elected Mr. GEYSBECK, author of a tranſlation of M. Eſmenard's Poem on Navigation, one of its members. Another poet, M. KINKER, has ſung the charms of M. Ziezenis and Kantian philoſophy! There likewiſe appeared in the courſe of that year ſeven or eight original Dutch novels, and ſome accounts of travels, among which thoſe of M. VANDER WILLENGEN in France are favourably ſpoken of. That a taſte for literature is generally diffuſed throughout Holland, appears likewiſe from the ſpeculation of a company of merchants at Amſterdam who have there eſtabliſhed an office for the arts and belles-lettres. They do not confine their views to the productions of their country, their aim being to form a point of union for Dutch and foreign literature. They have already completed a conſiderable collection of the beſt Dutch, Engliſh, French, German, and Italian works. In the city of Amſterdam a ſociety of German Jews have acted comic operas with conſiderable ſucceſs for more than twenty years. Only one piece however is mentioned as having been written expreſsly for this ſociety: it is intitled Mardocheus, or the Jews ſaved. The muſic however is not original, being borrowed from ſeveral known operas.

The following is ſaid to be an infallible re . edy for ſtopping hemorrhages from the noſe, and has been in uſe more than a century in the province of Friſia.—℞ Sacchari Saturni 1 oz. vitrioli Martis ½ oz. ſeorſim terantur in mortario vitreo, adde ſpiritus vini 8 oz. To be taken in quantities of from 10 to 20 drops, according to the age of the patient, in a ſpoonful of wine or brandy.

France.

M. DE LA LANDE'S annual medal for the beſt work on aſtronomy has been adjudged by the French National Inſtitute to M. Svanberg, a Swediſh aſtronomer, who has lately publiſhed an Account of the meaſuring of a Degree in Lapland, ſhewing the error that has been made in meaſuring it in 1736.

The Imperial printing eſtabliſhment at Paris affords conſtant employment to 400 workmen, beſides a number of women, who fold and ſtitch the pamphlets and laws printed there.

Gum Arabic is ſucceſsfully uſed as a remedy in France for pulmonary complaints.

M. GUYTON gives the following as a ſure ſpecific againſt the effects of contagion:—Take four ounces of ſalt, ſix grains of oxide of manganeſe, water two ounces, and ſulphuric acid two ounces.

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The manganeſe in powder is mixed with the ſalt in an earthen veſſel, the water is then added, and afterwards the ſulphuric acid. One fumigation is ſufficient if the chamber be not inhabited; but if there be patients, it muſt be repeated three or four times.

Italy.

A ſplendid edition of the Poems of Petrarch has been publiſhed at Piſa, in two volumes folio, under the ſuperintendance of a literary ſociety. It is adorned with a portrait of Petrarch, engraved by Morghen.

M.M. von Humboldt and Gay-Luſſac have publiſhed the reſults of ſome intereſting experiments made at Naples, with the raja torpedo.—They ſelected for this purpoſe large and lively ſubjects. They received a ſhock on touching with one finger a ſingle ſurface of the electrical organs, or on laying both hands at once on both ſurfaces, the upper and the under; and it is a matter of indifference whether the perſon ſo touching the torpedo be inſulated or not. If an inſulated perſon touches the rajah with only one finger, the touch muſt be immediate. No ſhock is felt if any conducting body, any metal for inſtance, intervene between the finger and the organ of the fiſh. And if a torpedo be laid upon a plate of metal, it may be carried in one hand with impunity. The hand does not feel any commotion when another inſulated perſon irritates the fiſh, although convulſive motions of its breaſt-fins indicate the ſtrongeſt diſcharges of its electrical matter. On the contrary, if the plate on which the fiſh lies be held in one hand, and the upper ſurface of the electrical organ touched with the other, a vehement ſhock is felt in both arms. The reſult will be the ſame if the fiſh be laid between two metal plates, the edges of which do not join, and the plates laid hold of with both hands at once. But if there be any immediate communication between the edges of the two plates, no ſhock is communicated. From experiments made with the electrometer and condenſator, it appeared that flame is not a conductor of the electricity of the torpedo.

Greece.

Demeter Alexandrides, M.D. of Tyrnawa, in Theſſaly, has tranſlated Goldſmith's Hiſtory of Greece into modern Greek. The firſt volume, accompanied with a map of ancient Greece, has already been publiſhed.

Two Greeks, the brothers Zozima, are applying part of their fortune towards a new edition of all the ancient Greek Claſſics from Homer down to the time of the Ptolemies, under the ſuperintendance of their countryman Coray. This collection, which is to be printed by Didot, is intended for ſuch of their countrymen as wiſh to learn the ancient language of their forefathers. It will be delivered gratis in Greece to diligent ſcholars and active teachers; and a conſiderable diſcount will be allowed to ſuch wealthy patrons of learning as buy copies for the purpoſe of preſenting them to poor ſtudents.

Eaſt Indies.

The Literary Society of Bombay, of which Sir James Macintosh is Preſident, will ſhortly publiſh a volume of Tranſactions. The public library of Bombay has been transferred to the Society; and they are about to form a collection of ſpecimens of the natural hiſtory and of the remains of antiquity of the country.

The College of Fort William, in Bengal, has opened new ſources of information on all Oriental ſubjects. There are in that College, at this time, upwards of one hundred learned men from different parts of India, Perſia, and Arabia.

Under the auſpices of the Marquis of Wellesley, a verſion of the Holy Scriptures was promiſed, not in one language alone, but in ſeven of the Oriental tongues,—in the Hindooſtanee, Perſian, Chineſe, Malay, Oriſſa, Mahratta, and Bengalee.

America.

Strata of coal have been found in Virginia, North America, very near the ſurface of the earth, and very thick. One ſtratum lately diſcovered was forty-two feet thick, and ſo near the ſurface, that the earth is merely taken off, and the coal dug out without undermining.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A New Theory of Muſical Harmony, according to a complete and natural Syſtem of that Science. By Auguſtus Frederick Chriſtopher Kollman, Organiſt of his Majeſty's German Chapel at St. James's. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

THIS work, which is meant as an improvement or correction of a former publication on the ſame ſubject, is elaborate and erudite, and indeed comprizes, as far as it is at preſent known, the whole ſcience of muſical harmony. In the courſe of eighty-four folio pages the ingenious and induſtrious author enters upon the conſideration of his propoſed Syſtem, of the Muſical Scale, the Modern Scale, a Muſical Mode, of Intervals, the Uſe of Intervals in Harmony and Melody, the Fundamental Concord and its Inverſions, Accidental Chords, Fundamental Progreſſion, Modulation, Simple Counter-Point, Double Counter-Point, Imitation and Variation, and Time and Rhythm, in all which he is very minute, clear, and ſati-factory. Thoſe muſical ſtudents who wiſh to fathom the depths of the ſcience, and ſee the *rationale* of their practice, will derive much and rapid improvement from the peruſal of this volume, and ſoon find themſelves adequate to the ready comprehenſion of the moſt abſtruſe paſſages of the claſſical maſters.

A Grand Sonata for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for Two Violins and a Violoncello (ad libitum). Compoſed and dedicated to Mrs. Onſlow, by Louis Von Eſch. 3*s.*

This ſonata conſiſts of three movements; the firſt in common-time *allegro* the ſecond in common-time *andantino*, and the third in compound common-time of ſix quavers. The firſt of theſe is bold and ſpirited, the ſecond in the ſtyle of an air with variations, and the third a rondo. The whole forms a ſtriking and judiciouſly varied production, and to thoſe performers who are conſiderably advanced in execution, will prove highly deſirable.

A New Sonata for the Piano-forte. Compoſed by T. H. Butler. 3*s.*

This overture, in which Mr. Butler has introduced the ancient but elegant little air of "When firſt I ſaw thee graceful move," as alſo two favourite Scotch melodies, is an ingenious and pleaſing production. It conſiſts of three movements, and is ſo judiciouſly varied as to be highly engaging to the cultivated ear.

Three favourite Trios for the Piano-Forte, Violin, and Violoncello. Compoſed and dedicated to Lady Liddell, by S. G. Ferrari, Eſq. 8*s.*

Theſe trios are ingenious in their conſtruction, and beſpeak an intimate acquaintance with the powers of the inſtruments for which they are compoſed. Some of the movements are of an animated and brilliant caſt, while others are at once tender and elegant. Taken in the aggregate, they, in our opinion, rank with the firſt productions in their kind, and will not fail to pleaſe thoſe whoſe ear is qualified to enjoy ſcientific and refined compoſition.

"Sul Margine d'un Rio," a favourite Italian Air, arranged as a Duet for the Harp and Piano-forte. By T. Latour, Eſq., Pianiſte to the Prince of Wales. 4*s*

Mr. Latour has formed of this popular air a duet the effect of which diſplays his taſte and judgment to great advantage. The two parts are not only happily ſuited to the inſtruments for which they are deſigned, but the inſtruments are ſo employed as to admirably relieve and accommodate each other. The variations are nine in number, and contain many novel, ingenious, and brilliant paſſages.

"Adown winding Nith I did wander," a favourite Song, written by the Author of The Thorn. Compoſed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by John Whitaker. 1*s.*

Mr. Whitaker has ſet theſe charming words in a ſtyle ſo appropriate and taſteful as to do himſelf great credit. The melody is flowing and expreſſive, and in many inſtances as original as intereſting.

A Sonata for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin. Compoſed by William Clarke, Organiſt of the New Epiſcopal Chapel, Edinburgh. 3*s.*

We find in this ſonata ſome ideas that indicate genius, and an arrangement and conſtruction that promiſe much future excellence. Mr. Clarke is evidently not fully in thoſe ſecrets of fine compoſition which only long ſtudy and experience can reveal: yet we would by no means withhold that encouragement to which his preſent work entitles him, nor check that ſpirit of perſeverance by which he may ſecure ſucceſs, and command profeſſional repute.

The

The New Grand Spectacle of the Three Sisters and the Golden Bull, now performing at the Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster-Bridge. Composed by J. Sanderson. 7s.

This piece contains some sprightly and interesting music. The overture and dances are highly attractive, and form, in their present state, improving exercises for the young piano-forte practitioner. The neatness and accuracy of the engraving, and superior style of the printing and the quality of the paper, ought not, in justice to the liberality and attention of the publishers, to pass unnoticed.

Prelude, or Familiar Exercises for the Piano-Forte. Composed, and dedicated to the Misses Trail and Moubray, by T. Haigh. 4s.

These preludes run through all the different keys, major and minor, and will be found very improving to those practitioners who wish for a familiar acquaintance with the various scales. We think, however, that had the author added the advantage of a direction for the fingers, he would have rendered his work more generally useful, and have enhanced its value as a didactic production.

"Dreary was the Day," a favourite Song sung by Mrs. Nunn in the Comic Opera of the Five Lovers, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Dublin. Composed by T. Cooke. 1s.

"Dreary was the Day," if not a ballad of first-rate merit, is a pleasing little composition, and does credit to Mr. Cooke's taste. *Originality* it cannot boast; but the passages rise naturally out of each other, and the general effect is above mediocrity.

A favourite Overture, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Composed and arranged for the Harp or Piano-Forte, by T. S. Cooke. 1s. 6d.

This is a pleasant little production. The passages are free and familiar, and the general effect such as to evince considerable judgment in theatrical composition.

"The Ewewi,—The Crooked Horn," a favourite Scots Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by T. H. Butler. 1s. 6d.

This is a pleasing little familiar exercise for the piano-forte, and will be found improving to the juvenile finger.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

WE now come to FINANCIAL LAWS, under the three heads of

Acts of { 1. REGULATION of REVENUE. 2. TAXES. 3. LOANS.

Chapter 27 is intituled

"An Act for continuing until the 25th Day of March, 1811, so much of an Act made in the 15th and 16th Years of his late Majesty*, as relates to the landing of Rum or Spirits of the British Sugar Plantations before the Payment of the Duties of Excise." 31 Mar. 1806.

It had been a temporary act, renewed by successive acts of Parliament.

The next are direct taxes.

The first of these is 46 G. III. c. 2. 12 Feb. 1806.

"An Act for continuing† and granting to his Majesty certain Duties upon Malt in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1806."

All taxes, by the constitution, are regarded as temporary, that the supply of the crown may be free and voluntary, according to the exigence; and the parliamentary redress of grievances the better enforced.

Till within these few years the land-tax was temporary.

The tax on this great and necessary article of general consumption (not indeed now general, and likely, with the increase of burthens, to become less and less so), is continued by the act to 24 June, 1807.

Subject, however, to be repealed or altered within the session.

Since this a tax has been proposed upon all private brewing: but this, for the present, and it is to be hoped permanently, is to be laid aside. Alehouses would gain by it; but public morals, health, and domestic comfort, would have been severely injured.

Since the withdrawing of this proposed tax it has been proposed to increase the duty on malt; but this, it is to be hoped, will long and long be postponed. It would be a severe additional burthen upon land and agriculture, already overburthened; and, in its consequences, a heavy infliction on the poor.

The next is, ch. 3, 12 Feb. 1806.

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* 15 and 16 G. II. c. 25.

† Vide 1 G. 3, c. 3. an. 1761.

" An Act for continuing and granting to his Majeſty a Duty on Penſions, Offices, and perſonal Eſtates, in England; and certain Duties on Sugar, Malt, Tobacco, and Snuff, in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1806."

A tolerable abſtract of this act would run into great extent.

It empowers two millions to be raiſed on the credit of it.

The ſurplus ariſing from this act, over and above the two millions, is directed to be carried to the account of the Conſolidated Fund.

The next is, ch. 39,

" An Act for repealing the ſeveral Duties of Cuſtoms upon Tea imported into Great Britain, and granting a Duty in lieu thereof; and for granting to his Majeſty additional Duties of Exciſe on Tea." 5 May, 1806.

This act is an alteration of Mr. Pitt's Commutation Tax, as it was called: ſubſtituting a duty on tea, in lieu of certain duties on windows.

By that act there was exemption given to the lower-priced teas, in behalf of the poorer families. This act, in the argument for which it was urged, that the duty was evaded by mixing teas, ſubſtitutes a general duty of ſix pounds for every hundred pounds of the value of tea ſold at the ſales of the Eaſt India Company.

The ſixth ſection impoſes an exciſe duty of thirty per cent. on all teas ſold at the ſales of the Eaſt India Company under 2s. 6d. per pound.

The next, ch. 39, is

" An Act for granting to his Majeſty, until twelve Months after the Ratification of a definitive Treaty of Peace, additional Duties of Exciſe on Tobacco and Snuff." 5 May, 1806.

Theſe duties are expreſſed in a ſchedule annexed to the act.

	s.	d.
For every pound of tobacco, not being Iriſh, additional duty,	0	6
Snuff imported directly from Ireland,	1	6
Snuff from any other place, by Eaſt India Company, - -	0	10½
ON EXPORT.		
On Iriſh ſhort tobacco, -	0	9
Shag ditto, -	0	8
Drawback. Roll ditto, -	0	9
Carrot ditto, -	0	8
Unenumerated ditto,	0	9
Rappee ditto, -	0	7½
Iriſh manufactured Scotch ſnuff, -	0	9½
Iriſh manufactured brown	0	7½
Iriſh tobacco ſtalk flour	0	9¼
Every other not enumerated, -	0	10½
Tobacco manufactured at any port where tobacco may lawfully be imported, an additional drawback -	0	6
Shag ditto, -	0	6¼
Carrot ditto, -	0	5¼

Chapter 43 is entitled

" An Act for granting to his Majeſty certain Duties on Appraiſements, and on Licences to Appraiſers in Great Britain." 5 May, 1806.

Stamp of 2s.6d. on an appraiſement of 50l.

5s. 0d. - - - - - -	to	100
10s. 0d. - - - - - -		200
15s. 0d. - - - - - -		500
1l. 0s. 0d. - - -	above	500

Appraiſement licence 6s.

It is obſervable that there is no increaſe of duty after 500l. And this appears unequal

Ch. 42 is

" An Act for granting to his Majeſty during the preſent War, and for ſix Months after the Expiration thereof by the Ratification of a definitive Treaty of Peace, additional Duties on certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, imported into, or exported from, or brought or carried coaſtways within, Great Britain." 5 May, 1806.

This act is accompanied with four Tables of Cuſtom-duties.

One of general cuſtom-duties.

The ſecond on goods imported by the Eaſt Indian Company.

The third on ſugars, the manufacture of Ireland, imported to Great Britain.

The fourth on ditto, the manufacture of Great Britain, exported to Ireland.

The two remaining under this head relate alſo to Ireland.

Ch. 12 is

" An Act to continue ſeveral Acts for granting certain Rates and Duties, and allowing certain Draw-backs and Bounties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, imported into, and exported from Ireland. And for granting a Duty upon Malt and Spirits made and diſtilled in Ireland, until the 29th of September, 1806: and for granting certain inland Duties of Exciſe and Taxes in Ireland, until the 25th Day of March, 1807."

This act recites 25 G. 3, c. 18,—22,—107.

By the firſt of which duties were given on goods, wares or merchandize imported or exported from Ireland.

By the ſecond, on ſpirits made and diſtilled in Ireland.

And, by the third, on red (or Spaniſh) wine. And continues them from 25 March, to 29 September 1806.

It

It continues the duties of excife and taxes granted by 45 G. 3, c. 19, a year longer, to 2 March, 1807.

And it directs the duties raifed by the feveral acts thus continued to be carried to the Confolidated Fund.

Both thefe acts follow the regulations of the Malt Act, 46 G. 3, c. 2.

We now come to the third branch of this head of the Financial Acts; that is, Loans.

The firft is ch. 33,

"An Act for raifing the Sum of Twenty Millions, by Way of Annuities." 20 Apr. 1806.

The fecond, ch. 25, is

"An Act for raifing the Sum of Five Millions, by Loan or Exchequer Bills, for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year 1806." Feb. 1806.

The third is

"An Act for raifing the Sum of Ten Millions Five Hundred Thoufand Pounds, by Loans or Exchequer Bills, for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year 1806." 31 March, 1806.

Ch. 36.

The fourth, for raifing one million five hundred thoufand.

Ch. 48, for raifing three millions by loans and Exchequer Bills.

The fifth and laft is refpecting Ireland.

Ch. 46, for raifing five millions for Ireland—already fpecified.

Ch. 47,

"An Act for raifing a certain Sum of Money by Way of Annuities or Debentures, for the Service of Ireland." 23 May, 1806.

Sum to be raifed—two millions Iriſh. Every contributor of 100l. to be entitled to 139l. ſtock, at the rate of three and a half per cent.

We now come to the head of COMMERCIAL LAWS.

The firſt of theſe is, 46 G. 3, ch. 10,

"An Act for further continuing until the 25th Day of March next, 1807, an Act paſſed in the 43d Year of his preſent Majeſty, for diſcontinuing certain Draw-backs and Bounties on the Exportation of Sugar from Great Britain, and for allowing other Draw-backs and Bounties in lieu thereof." 22 March, 1806.

This recites 45 G. 3, c. 11,—24,—93. and continues (with certain alterations) the laſt-recited act.

It alſo recites a Regulating Act, 32 G. 3, c. 43; and 41 G. 3, c. 8.

And it continues 43 G. 3, c. 11, until the period already ſtated in the title of the preſent act.

The ſecond is, ch. 14,

"An Act to continue until the 25th Day of March, 1807, and to amend ſeveral Acts for regulating the Draw backs and Bounties on the Exportation of Sugars from Ireland." 22 March, 1806.

This recites 41 G. 3, c. 74,
42 ——— 60,
43 ——— 17,
44 ——— 10,
45 ——— 23.

And inſtead of thoſe in the ſchedule, 43 G. 3, c. 17, it directs the draw-backs and bounties ſpecified in one annexed to this act, to be paid with the additional of 45 G. 3, c. 23.

The third is an act to continue until the 1ſt of June, 1807, and to amend

"An Act paſſed in the 37th Year* of his preſent Majeſty, for carrying into Execution the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Majeſty and the United States of America." 22 Mar. 1806.

The firſt ſection provides that the act ſhall continue in force, although the treaty hath ceaſed and determined.

The ſecond provides, that on importation of any articles from the United States of America into Great Britain, except peaſe, beans, bere, or bigg, wheat, or other flour or grain (enumerated), they ſhall be ſubjected to the duties of Table B. 43 G. 3. c. 68

But thoſe to the duties of Table B. 44 G. 3. c. 109

The fourth, ch. 17, is

"An Act to permit, until the 25th of March, 1809, the Exportation to the United Kingdom of Wool from the Britiſh Plantations in America." 22 March, 1806.

It recites the 10th and 11th W. 3, c. 10, for preventing the exportation of wool: and ſuſpends it during the preſent act.

The next, ch. 18, alſo concerns this great ſtaple manufacture. It is

"An Act to continue, until the 25th Day of March, 1807, the Operation of an Act paſſed the laſt Seſſion of Parliament* to ſuſpend the Proceedings in Actions, Proſecutions, and Proceedings, under certain Acts relating to the Woollen Manufacture; and alſo under an Act of Queen Elizabeth, ſo far as the ſame relates to certain Perſons employed or concerned in the ſaid Manufacture."

This Act will be noticed under the article Suſpenſion.

The next, ch. 29, makes various proviſions reſpecting commercial laws. Its title will be ſet forth under the article Miſcellaneous.

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* 45 G 3, c. 83.

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

From the 20th of July to the 20th of Auguſt.

MORBI Infantiles	37
Apoplexia	1
Diarrhœa	21
Cholera	9
Dyſenteria	1
Pthyſis	5
Catarrhus	7
Amenorrhœa	13
Menorrhagia	2
Leucorrhœa	1
Aſthenia	11
Hydrops	5
Morbi Cutanei	8

The *morbi infantiles* appear particularly prominent and conſpicuous in the above liſt. Indeed, in every former catalogue which has been prefixed to theſe reports, the diſorders of children have conſtituted a large and very diſproportionate ſhare.

It has been eſtimated, that one-fourth of the human race are arreſted in their evaneſcent career of life, before the Sun which had witneſſed their birth, has completed one of its annual revolutions. This ſurely is not an original and invincible decree of Nature: with more propriety is it to be attributed to the artificial management and medical maltreatment of children in the incipient ſtage of their being. Theſe little victims awaken our compaſſion, perhaps the more, becauſe they are not themſelves conſcious, how unneceſſary are the pains which they are taught to ſuffer, and how often, by the direction of ignorance or folly, they are nurſed and phyſicked out of exiſtence.

The thread upon which infantile life depends, is of ſo fine and delicate a texture, that, unleſs it be with the utmoſt degree of tenderneſs and caution, one could not touch it without endangering its continuity.

The adminiſtration of medicine in the way that, in ſuch caſes, it is too generally applied, appears inconſiſtent with the moſt obvious and obtruſive ſuggeſtions of common ſenſe, as well as with the precepts of an undebauched philoſophy. The conſtantly *meddling* with a watch, the maker of it will tell you, cannot fail to injure its ſtructure, and ſpoil the healthy regularity of its movements; and the ſame obſervation is applicable to the human machine, which, in a child, is equally fragile and complicated, at the ſame time that it is vaſtly ſuperior in the dignity of its deſtiny and in the incalculable importance of its organization. It often happens, that a being is ſcarcely born, before he is *doſed* to death. The only *draughts* which an infant requires, are thoſe which he ingurgitates from the boſom of his mother, or inhales from the atmoſphere which ſurrounds him.

Keep him uniformly and accurately clean, and allow him a ſufficient quantity of air, nouriſhment, and exerciſe, and the inſtances would be rare indeed, which preſented any uſe or neceſſity for the nauſeous and noxious intruſion of doctors and of drugs.

We ought to feel a painful degree of timidity and ſcepticiſm with regard to the infantile ſubjects of our care; but diſeaſe, when it attacks perſons of an adult age and vigorous habit, requires a more than ordinary degree of energy and deciſion. Of two doctrines, oppoſite to each other, one muſt be wrong; but it is equally clear that the intermediate or *diagonal* doctrine cannot be right. A judgment that vacillates, almoſt inevitably errs. Indetermination betrays either a defect or an opacity of underſtanding. Caprice, or a frequent diſpoſition to viciſſitude of judgment, is the characteriſtic ſymptom of a tremulous, approaching nearly to a paralytic, condition of the intellectual faculties.*

JOHN REID.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, Auguſt 26, 1806.

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* Imbecile minds are apt to protect themſelves under the maſk of humble heſitation. When a candidate for a degree at one of our univerſities was aſked whether the Sun moved round the Earth, or the Earth round the Sun, he, after ſome delay and embarraſſment, replied, "Sometimes the one, and ſometimes the other."

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of Auguſt, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

AMBLER Joſhua, Leeds, timber merchant. (W. Scott, 15, Furnival's Inn

Aungier Richard, Kent road, Bermondſey, diſtiller. Evans, Kennington croſs

Archangeloz Elia, Criſpin ſtreet, Spitalfields, merchant. (Greſton and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Barnal Iſaac, jun. Preſcott ſtreet, Goodman's fields, merchant (Stevens, Little St. Thomas Apoſtle

Brooke Charles, Wells ſtreet, Jermyn ſtreet, feather manufacturer. (Follett, Paper buildings, Temple

Bloore Thomas, Ouldon Mill, Staffordſhire, corn factor. (Barber and Browne, 122, Fetter lane

Bore John, Biſhop's Caſtle, Salop, plumber and glazier. (Davis, 20, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand

Boldron John, Strand, cheeſemonger. (Mills, Ely place

Cowburn James, Preſton, calico manufacturer. (Wigleſworth, Gray's Inn ſquare

Croſby Edward, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John ſtreet, Bedford row

Coatſworth Joſeph, Dundee Arms, Wapping, victualler. (Whitby, Buckingham ſtreet, Strand

Donathan Thomas, Liverpool, block maker. (Pan and Thompſon, Liverpool

Dowding William, jun. Henſtridge, dealer and chapman. (Blake and Son, Cook's court

Elliott Henry, Chippenham, clothier. (Edward Bigg, Hatton garden

Enock Richard, Oxford ſtreet, taylor. (Dawſon and Wratiſlaw, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare

Elliott Robert, Burnley, cotton manufacturer. (Sikes and Knowles, New Inn

Fearnhead James, Mancheſter, Alehouſe keeper. (Jackſon, Hare court, Temple

Hamilton Archibald, and David Haleburton, Oxford ſtreet, linen drapers. (Wordſworth, Staple's Inn

Hobbs Samuel, Bath, grocer. (Welch, Printing houſe ſquare

Horn William, and Richard Jackſon, Red Croſs ſtreet, Southwark, diſtillers. (Martin, Vintners' hall

Harthill William, Biſhton, japanner. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn

Kew Thomas, Nottingham, dealer and chapman. (Rider, 123, Fetter lane

Lees Henry, Mancheſter, cotton ſpinner. (Swale, New Boſwell court, Carey ſtreet

Lowe Thomas, Mottram, cotton ſpinner. (Lyon and Collier, Bedford row

Lowe Jacob, Liverpool, coach proprietor. (Blakelock, Temple

Leith William, Rocheſter, rope maker. (G. Nelſon, Temple Bar

Moſs Richard, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Moore John Hamilton, Tower hill, chartſeller. (Paſsmore, Old Broad ſtreet

Morris George, Dorking, upholſterer. (Hurle, Cloak lane

Midghall Alexander, Liverpool, joiner. (Wiatt, Liverpool

O'Meagher James, Bury ſtreet, St. Mary Axe, proviſion merchant. (Philip Hurd, King's bench walk, Temple

Oliphant John, Fleet ſtreet, taylor. (Phillip Hurd, King's-bench walk, Temple

O'Hara James, Ilford, Eſſex, linen draper. (Wright and Pickering, Paper buildings, Temple

Osborn Francis Gideon, Pontefract, liquorice merchant. (R. Battye, Chancery lane

Pilcher Thomas, Weſt gate, Canterbury, wheelwright. (Davies, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

Partington James, Fen court, Fenchurch ſtreet, broker. (Surd, King's-bench walk, Temple

Parker John, Oxford ſtreet, goldſmith and jeweller. (Hildiſch, 55, Holborn

Robinſon John, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, grocer. (Wortham and Stephenſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

Sheardown Robert, jun. Louth, ſtationer. (Leigh and Aſton, Bridge ſtreet, Blackfriars

Waterworth Edward, Newport, Iſle of Wight, ſtationer. (Gilbert, Newport

Watſon William, Orford, near Sevenoaks, miller. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon ſquare

Welsford Nathaniel, Exeter, haberdaſher. (Drewe and Lexham, New Inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aldridge Richard, of Leonard Stanley, clothier, Auguſt 29

Barker Hugh, Briſtol, tailor, Auguſt 27

Bexon William, Goſport, hawker, Auguſt 30

Brookes William, Bideford, ſhopkeeper, Auguſt 21

Biggs Bryant, Charterhouſe Hinton, ſhopkeeper, Auguſt 22

Brown James, and James Tregent, Birmingham, factors, Auguſt 26

Brandon Abram, Caſtle ſtreet, Tabernacle walk, Moorfields, October 28

Boulton George, Charing croſs, coach proprietor, Auguſt 26

Bacon John, Liverpool, corn merchant, September 1, final

Barton John, and Jeſſe Hirſt, Mancheſter, timber merchants, Auguſt 27

Berriman John, Pimlico, floriſt, September 16

Brewer James, Richmond hill, victualler, October 25

Bradbury Samuel, Alderſgate ſtreet, banker, October 14

Brown Thomas, jun. Mile end, dealer and chapman, November 15

Canning Edward, jun. Henley in Arden, thread manufacturer, Auguſt 26

Cattermole John, Baldwin's gardens, Gray's Inn lane, victualler, Auguſt 23

Cockerill William, Ludgate hill, linen draper, Auguſt 26

Crane John, Leiceſter, grocer and draper, September 3, final

Dowie George, Whitechapel road, victualler, September 2

Dickenſon William, ſen. Thomas Goodall, and William Dickenſon, jun. Poultry, bankers, October 4

Danſon George, Lancaſter, merchant, September 10

Dodd William, Oxford ſtreet, glider, October 28

Ellis Joſeph, Worceſter, flax dreſſer, Auguſt 27, final

England William, Little Walſingham, ſhopkeeper, September 8

Francis Robert, junior, Bread ſtreet, warehouſeman, September 16

Golden John, Bury St. Edmunds, draper, Auguſt 25

Gill Samuel, Horbury, chandler, Auguſt 20

Gell William, Saliſbury, St. Ives, draper, Auguſt 30, final

Gilbert Charles, St. George's fields, back maker, November 8

Gamſon John, Kingſland road, flax dreſſer, October 25

Graham James, Mildenhall, hair merchant, September 12, final

Holland John, Gray's Inn lane, oil and colourman, Auguſt 26

Harris Francis, and Samuel Grove, Briſtol, September 3

Harding Mary, and John Harding, Swanbourne, dealers and chapmen, Auguſt 19, final

Hughes Mary, Warrington, ſhopkeeper, September 2

Hayley John Lea, Wolverhampton, linen draper, September 4, final

Holmes William, Pudſey, dryſalter, September 15, final

Henning Ann, Poole, linen draper, September 6

Jenkins David, Solva, linen draper, Auguſt 21, final

Jones Robert Scatcherd, Mark lane, corn dealer, November 8

Jones Thomas, Glouceſter, horſe dealer, September 5

Johnſon Thomas, Leiceſter ſquare, umbrella maker, September 13, final

Ivemey William, Saliſbury, linen draper, September 16

Kendall William, Mancheſter ſtreet, Mancheſter ſquare, builder, October 4

Knight Gregory, Liverpool, glaſs manufacturer, September 5, final

Lord John, Eyke, grocer, September 12, final

Lucas Nathaniel, and Charles Berkie, Pancras lane, merchants, September 9

Lewis Arthur, Banbury, mercer, September 3

Ludlam Joſeph, Stoke Bevan, victualler, September 5

Lewin John, Goſport, dealer and chapman, September 8

Milner John, Nottingham, hoſier, September 2

Macdonald Duncan, Threadneedle ſtreet, merchant, Auguſt 19

Mackenzie Matthew, Fleet ſtreet, vintner, Auguſt 19

Marr Robert, Lancaſter, merchant, September 9

Moſes Jacob, New Market ſtreet, Wapping, ſhopkeeper, September 6

Mac Alpine William, Alderſgate ſtreet, merchant, October 14

Noyes Robert, Briſtol, merchant, Auguſt 21

Nixon James, Lawrence lane, merchant, September 13, final

O'Hagan George, Buckingham, wine merchant, Auguſt 30

Paine George, Bromton, butcher, Auguſt 26

Pierce John, Bread ſtreet, warehouſeman, Auguſt 2, final

Partridge William, and William Roſe, Bowsbridge, dyers, Auguſt 29

Pinfold Joſeph, Rodborough, clothier, Auguſt 30

Platt Thomas, Diggle, merchant, September 3

Perkins John, Huntingdon, banker, Auguſt 29, final

Pourtales Andrew Paul, and Andrew George Pourtales, Broad ſtreet buildings, merchants, November 8, final

Rush John, Sackville ſtreet, wine merchant, Auguſt 19

Richings Stephen, and Somerſet Richings, Oxford, glovers, Auguſt 12

Rennell William, junior, Toteneſs, mercer, September 15

Rhodes John, and John Juſtamond, Mancheſter, cotton manufacturers, September 30

Reynolds Charles, Norwich, woollen draper, September 17

Roughſedge William, Liverpool, factor, September 8

Thomas Joſeph, Broad ſtreet buildings, and of Shepherd's Bush, merchants, September 16

Teaſdale Chriſtopher, and William Teaſdale, Upper Thames ſtreet, brokers, November 8

Tullock John, junior, Savage gardens, broker, October 11

Uther John William, Bowling-green lane, victualler, September 30

Vaughan Henry, and Richard Vaughan, Liverpool, grocers, September 2

Waddington Samuel Perrand, York ſtreet, Southwark, banker, October 11

Wilſon Clementina, Mancheſter, woollen draper, September 24, final

Wermuck Gottlob, Plymouth, merchant, September 16

Woodward Richard, Liverpool, merchant, September 16

White Thomas, Broadſtairs, ſhipbuilder, November 15

Yates Samuel, Wood ſtreet, merchant, September 27

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

Containing Official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE negociations are ſtill pending with France, and the fluctuations of the public opinion, during the month, relative to their iſſue, have occaſioned a conſiderable variation in the funds. The premium on omnium has varied between 13 and 4.

Lord Lauderdale, a nobleman of ſingular integrity, firſt-rate talents, and indiſputable patriotiſm, has been ſent ambaſſador to Paris to conclude a treaty, the preliminaries of which had, it is believed, been previouſly ſettled between Mr. Fox, the ſecretary for foreign affairs in England, and Prince Talleyrand, the French miniſter. It is confidently ſtated, that the Engliſh ambaſſador was not admitted to an audience of the French miniſter till after he had been ſeveral days in Paris; and ſome inſidious reflections againſt this country, inſerted in the French official paper, the Moniteur, about that time, demonſtrate the inſolence and ridiculous intoxication of the government of France, in conſequence of its ſucceſſes againſt certain ſuperannuated powers on the Continent. Happily, in oppoſing itſelf to Great Britain, it finds an enemy in the vigour of manhood, crowned with laurels, and poſſeſſed of undiminiſhed ſtrength and inexhauſtible reſources.

We are confident, that, although many of the enlightened members of the preſent adminiſtration are, as the friends of humanity, the friends of peace, they will in no degree compromiſe the real honour, or the future ſafety of the country, by concluding a treaty haſtily or unwarily with an enemy, the unceaſing malevolence of whoſe nature has proved him, in regard to all countries, more dangerous in a ſtate of profeſſed peace than of open hoſtility.

The adminiſtration are wiſely preparing to carry on hoſtilities with effect, if the overtures for peace ſhould not ſucceed. Various powerful expeditions have ſailed, or are on the point of ſailing, for different deſtinations; by means of which our poſſeſſions and intereſts abroad will be ſecured, and the enemy annoyed wherever he can be aſſailed with a chance of ſucceſs.

As uſual, our navy ſails triumphant in every ſea; and the recent capture of two large French frigates have added to our trophies. The following are the letters of their gallant captors to their reſpective admirals:

Letter from Captain Lavie, of the Blanche, to the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.

Yarmouth Roads, July 26.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint you of my return to Yarmouth Roads, having in company La Guerriere French frigate, commanded by M. Hubert (of the Legion of Honour), whom I captured on the 19th inſtant, in latitude 62 degrees N. off the Ferroe Iſlands, after a ſharp conteſt of 45 minutes. La Guerriere is of the largeſt claſs of frigates, mounting 50 guns, with a complement of 317 men; but theſe were ſoon ſadly reduced by our deſtructive fire, and the ſhip has alſo ſuffered ſeverely, while the damages of the Blanche are confined to the top-maſts, rigging, and ſails. It now becomes a pleaſing duty to beg you to recommend Lieut. Henry Thomas Davies to their Lordſhip's notice, and to ſpeak in terms of reſpect of his general good conduct; as alſo of Lieutenants Baſtin and Allan, of Mr. Robertſon, the maſter, and Lieutenant John Campbell, of the marines. THOMAS LAVIE.

Blanche.—None killed.

Wounded—Lieut. Baſtin, not dangerouſly; Thomas Wilkinſon, James Wilkins, marines, not dangerouſly; George Morley, marine, dangerouſly.

La Guerriere.—Twenty killed; thirty wounded, ten dangerouſly.

Mars, at Sea, July 29, 1806.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that I continued in purſuit of four of the enemy's frigates the night of the 27th inſtant; although I loſt ſight of them, as alſo the ſquadron under your command, ſoon after it was dark, except the Africa, which we ſaw until about 11 o'clock, on the lee-quarter, when ſhe was obſerved to burn ſome falſe fires. We ſteered about a point free the whole night, with a light in the ſtern, ſtanding to the ſouthward, and carried a preſs of ſail; I was induced ſo to do, from obſerving the courſe the enemy's ſquadron was ſteering when firſt ſeen, and judging that it would increaſe their difficulty of getting to leeward of us; it had that effect moſt fully, for at day-light yeſterday morning they were diſcovered preciſely on the ſame bearing as on the previous evening, though at a greater diſtance, except their ſternmoſt ſhip, which we appeared to be gaining on; this induced the French commodore to tack with his three headmoſt ſhips, and join her, and formed

in line of battle on the larboard tack, I thought, and hoped, with a determination to try the fortune of war, which was what every one on board the Mars moſt anxiouſly wiſhed; but, after making ſome ſignals, about three in the afternoon he made off with three frigates, the other continued her courſe under an extraordinary preſs of ſail, and finding that ſhe was the only one that we had gained on during a chace of 150 miles, and the day far ſpent, I ſtill kept after her till ſix o'clock, when, in the midſt of a violent ſquall of wind and hail, we were ranging upon her lee quarter; after the firſt ſhot ſhe ſtruck her colours, juſt at the moment our broadſide was about to open on her. She proved to be La Rhin, a very fine French frigate, of 44 guns, 18-pounders on the main deck, and 318 men; only four years old, commanded by Monſieur Lameillerie, in the Hortenſe, with the Hermione and Themis frigates, on their return from Porto Rico. Soon after the Rhin had ſurrendered, on the ſquall clearing away, the other three frigates were ſeen ſtanding to the ſouth-eaſt; and I regret that the weather, which has yet prevented our removing more than one-third of the priſoners, made it impracticable for me to purſue them further. I cannot conclude without expreſſing my admiration of the conduct of every officer and man in the ſhip, during a chace of 24 hours, againſt ſo ſuperior a force, with very bad weather, and inceſſant rain; ſeveral of our ſails were ſplit, and replaced with alacrity; and, in ſhort, had the remainder of the French ſquadron waited our approach, from the great zeal manifeſted by every perſon on board, I have no doubt but our efforts would have been crowned with complete ſucceſs in their deſtruction. I am, &c.

R. D. Oliver.

RUSSIA.

A change in the miniſtry has been ſuppoſed to be accompanied by a change of the political views and partialities of the head of this great and powerful empire. The Ruſſian envoy at Paris has concluded a ſeparate peace, the articles of which have not yet tranſpired, but they are believed to be inimical to all the principles of foreign policy which, during two reigns, have governed the court of Peterſburgh.

Great changes are ſaid to be projected by the meddling and ambitious deſpot of France in the deſtiny of various northern countries, to which it is now ſuppoſed Ruſſia will be party. Poland, Saxony, Swediſh Pomerania, and parts of Turkey, are underſtood to be the objects of theſe arrangements.

GERMANY.

That no power might exiſt on the continent which might be able to reſiſt the deſigns of France, this latter power has availed itſelf of its preſent aſcendancy, and has inſidiouſly contrived, as a matter of arrangement, to diſmember the German empire, diſſolve the Germanic union, and compel the Emperor to reſign his office and dignity!

The following ſtate papers will always form prominent features in the hiſtory of modern Europe.

Ratiſbon, Auguſt 2.

Whereas his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, and their Majeſties the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg—their Electoral Highneſſes the Arch-Chancellor and the Elector of Baden—his Imperial Highneſs the Duke of Berg—and their Highneſſes the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, the Princes of Naſſau Weilbourg and Naſſau Uſingen, of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, and Hohenzollern-Siegmaringen, Salm-Salm, and Salm-Kyrburg, Iſenburg Birſtein, and Lichtenſtein—the Duke of Ahremberg, and the Count of Leyen—being deſirous to ſecure through proper ſtipulations the internal and external peace of ſouthern Germany, which, as experience for a long period and recently has ſhewn, can derive no kind of guarantee from the exiſting German conſtitution, have appointed to be their plenipotentiaries to this effect: namely, his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Duke of Benevento, miniſter of his foreign affairs; his Majeſty the King of Bavaria, his miniſter plenipotentiary. A. Von Cetto; his Majeſty the King of Wirtemberg, his ſtate miniſter the Count of Wintzingerode; the Elector Arch-Chancellor, his ambaſſador extraordinary the Count of Beuſt; the Elector of Baden, his cabinet miniſter the Baron of Reitzenſtein; his Imperial Highneſs the Duke of Berg, Baron Von Schele: the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, his ambaſſador extraordinary Baron Von Pappenheim; the Princes of Naſſau Weilburg and Uſingen, Baron Von Gagern; the Princes of Hohenzollern Hechingen and Siegmaringen, Major Von Fiſcher; the Prince of Iſenburg Birſtein; his privy-councillor M. Von Gretzen; the Duke of Ahremberg, and the Count of Leyen, Mr. Durand St. André—who have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. The ſtates of the contracting Princes (enumerated as in the preamble) ſhall be for ever ſeparated from the Germanic body, and united by a particular confederation, under the deſignation of "The Confederated States of the Empire."

II. All the laws of the empire, by which they have been hitherto bound, ſhall be in future null and without force, with the exception of the ſtatutes relative to debts determined in the Receſs of the Deputation of 1803, and in the paragraph upon the navigation to be funded upon the ſhipping tolls, which ſtatutes ſhall remain in full vigour and execution.

III. Each of the contracting Princes renounces

nounces ſuch of his titles as refer to his connection with the German empire, and they will on the 1ſt of Auguſt declare their entire ſeparation from it.

IV. The Elector Arch-Chancellor ſhall take the title of Prince Primate and Moſt Eminent Highneſs (given in French Alteſſe Eminentiſſime), which title ſhall convey no prerogative derogatory to the entire ſovereignty which every one of the contracting Princes ſhall enjoy.

V. The Elector of Baden, the Duke of Berg, and the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, ſhall take the titles of Grand Dukes, and enjoy the rights, honours, and prerogatives belonging to the kingly dignity. Their rank and precedence ſhall be in the ſame order as they are mentioned in Art. I. The chief of the houſes of Naſſau ſhall take the title of Duke, and the Count of Leyen that of Prince.

VI. The affairs of the confederation ſhall be diſcuſſed in a congreſs of the union (Diète) whoſe place of ſitting ſhall be in Frankfort, and the congreſs ſhall be divided into two colleges, the Kings and the Princes.

VII. The members of the league muſt be independent of every foreign power. They cannot in any wiſe enter into any other ſervice, but that of the ſtates of the confederation and its allies. Thoſe who have been hitherto in the ſervice of a foreign power, and chuſe to adhere to it, ſhall abdicate their principality in favour of one of their children.

VIII. Should any of the ſaid Princes be diſpoſed to alienate the whole or any part of his ſovereignty, he can only do it in favour of the confederates.

IX. All diſputes which may ariſe among the members of the league ſhall be ſettled in the aſſembly at Frankfort.

X. In this the Prince Primate ſhall preſide, and when it ſhall happen that the two colleges have to deliberate upon any ſubject, he ſhall then preſide in the college of kings, and the Duke of Naſſau in that of the princes.

XI. The time when the congreſs of the league, or either of the colleges, ſhall have particularly to aſſemble, the manner of the convocation, the ſubjects upon which they may have to deliberate, the manner of forming their concluſions, and putting them in execution, ſhall be determined in a fundamental ſtatute, which the Prince Primate ſhall give in propoſition, within a month after the notification preſented at Ratiſbon. This ſtatute ſhall be approved of by the confederated ſtates; this ſtatute ſhall alſo regulate the reſpective rank of the members of the college of princes.

XII. The Emperor ſhall be proclaimed Protector of the Confederation. On the demiſe of the Primate, he ſhall, in ſuch quality, as often name the ſucceſſor.

XIII. His Majeſty the King of Bavaria cedes to the King of Wirtemberg the Lordſhip of Wiſenſteig, and renounces the rights which he might have upon Weiblingen, on account of Burgan.

XIV. His Majeſty the King of Wirtemberg makes over to the Grand Duke of Berg the county of Bondorff, Brennlingen, and Villingen, the part of the territory of the latter city, which lies on the right bank of the Brigoetz, and the city of Tuttlingen, with the manor of the ſame name belonging to it on the right bank of the Danube.

XV. The Grand Duke of Baden cedes to the King of Wirtemberg the city and territory of Biebrach, with their dependencies.

XVI. The Duke of Naſſau cedes to the Grand Duke of Berg the city of Deutz and its territory.

XVII. His Majeſty the King of Bavaria ſhall unite to his ſtates the city and territory of Nuremberg, and the Teutonic comitials of Rohr and Waldſtetten.

XVIII. His Majeſty the King of Wirtemberg ſhall receive the Lordſhip of Weiſenſteig, the city and territory of Biebrach, with their dependencies, the cities of Waldſee and Schettingen, the comitial lands of Karpfenburg, Laucheim, and Alchhauſen, with the exception of the lordſhip of Hohenfeld and the abbey of Weiblingen.

XIX. The Grand Duke of Baden ſhall receive the lordſhip of Bonndorff, the cities of Vreulingen, Villingen, and Tuttlingen, the parts of their territories which are given to him in Art. XIV., and along with theſe the comitials of Bolken and Freyburg.

XX. The Grand Duke of Berg ſhall receive the city and territory of Deutz, the city and manor of Koningſwinter, and the manor of Wiſtich, as ceded by the Duke of Naſſau.

XXI. The Grand Duke of Darmſtadt ſhall unite to his ſtates the burgraviat of Friedberg, taking to himſelf the ſovereignty only during the lifetime of the preſent poſſeſſor, and the whole at his death.

XXII. The Prince Primate ſhall take poſſeſſion of the city of Frankfort on the Maine and its territory, as his ſovereign property.

XXIII. The Prince of Hohenzollern Seigmaringen ſhall receive as his ſovereign property the lordſhips of Aſchberg and Hohenfels, depending on the comitial of Alchhauſen, the convents of Kloſterwald and Haltzthal, and the ſovereignty over the imperial equeſtrian eſtates that lie in his dominions, and in the territory to the north of the Danube, wherever his ſovereignty extends; namely, the lordſhips of Gamerdingen and Hottingen.

XXIV. The members of the confederation ſhall exerciſe all the rights of ſovereignty henceforward as follow:

His Majeſty the King of Bavaria, over the principality of Schwartzenberg, the county of Caſtell, the lordſhips of Speinfeld and Wiſſenheid, the dependencies of the principality

pality of Hohenlohe, which are included in the margraviate of Anſpach, and the territory of Rothenburg, namely, the great manors of Schillingsfurſt and Kirchberg, the county of Sternſtein, the principality of Oettingen, the poſſeſſions of the Prince of La Tour to the north of the principality of Neuberg, the county of Edelſtetten, the poſſeſſions of the Prince and of the Count of Fugger, the burgraviat of Winteriedden; laſtly, the lordſhips of Buxheim and Tannhanſein, and over the entire of the highway from Memmingen to Lindau.

His Majeſty the King of Wirtemberg, over the poſſeſſions of the Prince and Count of Trucheſs Waldburg, the counties of Baindt, Egloff Guttenzell, Hechbach, Yſuy, Koenigſek Aullendorff, Ochſenhauſen, Roth, Schuſſenried, and Weiſſenau, the lordſhips of Mietingen and Sunningen, New Ravenſburg, Thanheim, Warthauſen, and Weingarten, with the exception of the lordſhip of Haguenau; the poſſeſſions of the Prince of Thurn, with the exception of thoſe not mentioned above; the lordſhip of Straſsburg, and the manor of Oſtraiz, the lordſhips of Gundelfingen and Neuſſen, the parts of the county of Limburg Gaildorf which his Majeſty does not poſſeſs, all the unalienated poſſeſſions of the Princes of Hohenlohe, and over a part of the manor formerly belonging to Mentz, Krautheim, on the left bank of the Jaxt.

The Grand Duke of Baden over the principality of Feurſtenberg (with the exception of the lordſhips of Gundelfingen and Neuſſen); alſo over Trochtelfingen, Jungenau, and the part of the manor of Moeſkirch, which lies on the left bank of the Danube, over the lordſhip of Hagenau, county of Thuengen, landgraviat Klettgau, manors Neidenau and Billigheim, principality of Leiningen, the poſſeſſions of Lowenſtein Wertheim, upon the left bank of the Maine (with the exception of the county of Lowenſtein), and the lordſhips of Haibach, Bronnberg, and Habitzheim; and laſtly over the poſſeſſions of the Princes of Salm-Reiferſcheid Krautheim, to the north of the Jaxt.

The Grand Duke of Berg over the lordſhips of Lymburg-Styrum, Brugg, Hardenberg, Gimborn, and Neuſtadt, Wildenberg; the counties of Homburg, Bentheim, Steinfurt, and Horſtmarn, the poſſeſſions of the Duke of Looz, the counties of Siegen, Dillenburg (the manors of Werheim and Burgach excepted), over Stadamar, the lordſhips Weſterburg, Schadeck, and Beilſtein, and the, properly ſo called, part of Runkel, on the right bank of the Lahn. In order to eſtabliſh a communication between Cleves and the abovenamed poſſeſſions, the Grand Duke ſhall have a free paſſage through the ſtates of the Prince of Salm.

His Highneſs the Grand Duke of Darmſtadt over the lordſhips of Breuberg, Haibach, the manor of Habizheim, county of Erbach, lordſhip of Illenſtadt, a part of the county of Kodigſheim, which is poſſeſſed by the Prince of Stollberg Gedern; over the poſſeſſions of the Baron of Riedefel, that are included in, or lie contiguous to, his ſtates, namely, the juriſdictions of Lauſerbach, Stockhauſen, Mort, and Truenſtern, the poſſeſſions of the Princes and Counts of Solms in Wetterrau, excluſive of the manors of Hohen Solms, Braunfels, and Greifenſtein; laſtly, the counties Wittgenſtein and Berleberg, and the manor of Heſſen-Homburg, which is in poſſeſſion of the line of that name.

His moſt Serene Eminence (*Durchlauchtige Eminenz*) the Prince Primate, over the poſſeſſions of the Princes and Counts of Lowenſtein Wertheim, on the right bank of the Maine, and over the county of Rheineck.

Naſſau Uſingen, and Naſſau Weilburg, over the manors of Dierſdorf, Altenweid, Neurſburgh, and the part of the county of Baſſenburg, which belongs to the Prince of Wied-Runkel, over the counties of Neuwied and Holzapfel, the lordſhip of Schomburg, the county of Diez and its dependencies; over that part of the village of Metzfelden which appertains to the Prince of Naſſau Fulda, the manors of Werhem and Balbach, that part of the lordſhip of Runkel ſituate on the left bank of the Lahn, over the knightdoms of Kranſberg; and laſtly over the manors of Solms Braunfels, Hohen Solms, and Greifenſtein.

The Prince of Hohenzollern-Siegmaringen over Trochtelfingen, Jungenau, Straſburg, Manor Oſtrach, and the part of the lordſhip of Moeſkirch which lies on the left bank of the Danube.

Salm Kyrburg over the lordſhip of Gehmen.

Iſenburg-Burſtein over the poſſeſſions of the Count of Iſenburg Budingen, Wechterſbach, and Mehrholz, without any pretenſions on the part of the branch in the preſent poſſeſſion being urged againſt him.

Ahremberg over the county of Dulmen.

XXV. The members of the confederation ſhall take the ſovereignty of the imperial knightdoms included within their boundaries. Such of theſe lands as lie between the ſtates of two of the confederates, ſhall be with reſpect to the ſovereignty partitioned as exactly as poſſible between them, that no miſunderſtanding with reſpect to the ſovereignty may ariſe.

XXVI. The rights of ſovereignty conſiſt in exerciſing the legiſlation, ſuperior juriſdiction, adminiſtration of juſtice, military conſcription or recruiting, and levying taxes.

XXVII. The preſent reigning Princes or Counts ſhall enjoy as patrimonial or private property all the domains they at preſent occupy, as well as all the rights of manor and entail that do not eſſentially appertain to the ſovereignty; namely, the right of ſuperior and inferior adminiſtration of juſtice in common and criminal caſes, tenths, patronage, and other rights, with the revenues there-

from accruing. Their domains and chattles, as far as relates to the taxes, ſhall be annexed to the Prince of that houſe under whoſe ſovereignty they come; or if no Prince of the houſe be in poſſeſſion of immoveable property, in that caſe they ſhall be put upon an equality with the domains of princes of the moſt privileged claſs. Theſe domains cannot be ſold or given to any Prince out of the confederation, without being firſt offered to the Prince under whoſe ſovereignty they are placed.

XXVIII. In penal caſes the now reigning Princes and Counts, and their heirs, ſhall preſerve their preſent privileges of trial. They ſhall be tried by their peers. Their fortune ſhall not in any event be confiſcated, but the revenues may, during the life-time of the criminal, be ſequeſtrated.

XXIX. The confederate ſtates ſhall contribute to payment of the debts of their circle, as well for their old as their new poſſeſſions. The debts of the circle of Suabia ſhall be put to the account of the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Princes of Hohenzollern, Hechingen, and Seigmaringen, the Prince of Lichtenſtein, and Prince of Leyen, in proportion to their reſpective poſſeſſions in Suabia.

XXX. The proper debts of a Prince or Count who falls under the ſovereignty of another ſtate, ſhall be defrayed by the ſaid ſtate conjointly with the now reigning Prince, in the proportion of the revenues which that ſtate ſhall require, and of the part which by the preſent treaty is allotted to attach to the attributes of the preſent ſovereigns.

XXXI. The preſent reigning Princes or Counts may determine the place of their reſidence where they will. Where they reſide in the dominions of a member or ally of the confederation, or in any of the poſſeſſions which they hold out of the territory of the confederation, they may draw their rents or capitals without paying any tax whatever upon them.

XXXII. Thoſe perſons who hold places in the adminiſtration of the countries which hereby come under the ſovereignty of the confederates, and who ſhall not be retained by the new ſovereign, ſhall receive a penſion according to the ſituation they have held.

XXXIII. The members of military or religious orders who ſhall loſe their incomes, or whoſe common property ſhall be ſeculariſed, ſhall receive during life a yearly ſtipend proportioned to their former income, their dignity, and their age, and which ſhall be ſecured upon the goods of the revenues, of which they were in the enjoyment.

XXXIV. The confederates renounce reciprocally, for themſelves and their poſterity, all claims which they might have upon the poſſeſſions of other members of the confederation, the eventual right of ſucceſſion alone excepted, and this only in the event of the family having died out, which now is in poſſeſſion of the territories and objects to which ſuch a right might be advanced.

XXXV. Between the Emperor of the French and the Confederated States, federatively and individually, there ſhall be an alliance, by virtue of which every continental war in which one or either parties ſhall be engaged ſhall be common to all.

XXXVI. In the event of any foreign or neighbouring power making preparations for war, the contracting parties, in order to prevent ſurpriſe, ſhall, upon the requiſition of the miniſter of one of them at the aſſembly of the league in Frankfort, arm alſo. And as the contingent of the allies is ſubdivided into four parts, the aſſembly ſhall decide how many of thoſe ſhall be called into activity. The armament, however, ſhall only take place upon the ſummons of the Emperor to each of the contracting parties.

XXXVII. His Majeſty the King of Bavaria binds himſelf to fortify Augſburg and Lindau; in the firſt of theſe places to form and maintain artillery eſtabliſhments, and in the ſecond to keep a quantity of muſkets and ammunition ſufficient for a reſerve, as well as a baking eſtabliſhment at Augſburg, ſufficient to ſupply the armies without delay in the event of war.

XXXVIII. The contingent of each is determined as follows:

France - -	200,000 men
Bavaria - -	30,000
Wirtemberg - -	12,000
Baden - -	8000
Berg - -	5000
Darmſtadt - -	4000
Naſſau, Hohenzollern, and others	4000

XXXIX. The contracting parties will admit of the acceſſion of other German princes and ſtates, in all caſes where the union with the confederation may be found conſiſtent with the general intereſt.

XL. The ratification of the preſent treaty ſhall be exchanged between the contracting parties, on the 25th of July, at Munich.

Done at Paris, July 12, 1806.

The Reſignation of the High Office of Emperor of Germany, by Francis, Emperor of Auſtria.

Vienna, Auguſt 7.

WE, FRANCIS SECOND, &c.

Since the peace of Preſburgh all our attention and all our care have been employed to fulfil with ſcrupulous fidelity all the engagements contracted by that treaty, to preſerve to our ſubjects the happineſs of peace, to conſolidate every where the amicable relations happily re-eſtabliſhed, waiting to diſcover whether the changes cauſed by the peace would permit us to perform our important duties, as chief of the Germanic empire, conformably to the capitulation of election.

The conſequences, however, which enſued from ſome articles of the Treaty of Preſburgh, immediately after its publication, and which ſtill exiſt, and thoſe events generally

nerally known, which have ſince taken place in the Germanic empire, have convinced us that it will be impoſſible, under theſe circumſtances, to continue the obligations contracted by the capitulation of election; and even if, in reflecting on theſe political relations, it were poſſible to imagine a change of affairs, the convention of the 12th of July, ſigned at Paris, and ratified by the contracting parties, relative to an entire ſeparation of ſeveral conſiderable ſtates of the empire, and their peculiar confederation, has entirely deſtroyed every ſuch hope

"Being thus convinced of the impoſſibility of being any longer enabled to fulfil the duties of our imperial functions, we owe it to our principles and to our duty, to renounce a crown which was only valuable in our eyes whilſt we were able to enjoy the confidence of the Electors, Princes, and other ſtates of the Germanic empire, and to perform the duties which were impoſed upon us. We declare, therefore, by theſe preſents, that we, conſidering as diſſolved the ties which have hitherto attached us to the ſtates of the Germanic empire; that we, conſidering as extinguiſhed by the confederation of the ſtates of the Rhine, the charge in chief of the empire; and that we, conſidering ourſelves thus acquitted of all our duties towards the Germanic empire, do reſign the imperial crown and the imperial government. We abſolve, at the ſame time, the Electors, Princes, and States, and all that belong to the empire, particularly the members of the ſupreme tribunal, and other magiſtrates of the empire, from thoſe duties by which they were united to us as the legal chief of the empire, according to the conſtitution.

We alſo abſolve all our German provinces and ſtates of the empire from their reciprocal duties towards the Germanic empire; and we deſire, in incorporating them with our Auſtrian ſtates as Emperor of Auſtria, and in preſerving them in thoſe amicable relations ſubſiſting with the neighbouring powers and ſtates, that they ſhould attain that height of proſperity and happineſs which is the end of all our deſires and the object of our deareſt wiſhes.

Done at our reſidence, under our imperial ſeal. FRANCIS."

Vienna, the 6th of Auguſt, 1806.

WE, FRANCIS SECOND, &c.

In abdicating the imperial government of the empire, We, conſidering it as the laſt effort of our care, and as an abſolute duty, do expreſs thus publicly a deſire equally reaſonable and juſt, that the perſons who have hitherto been employed in the adminiſtration of juſtice, and in diplomatic and other affairs, for the good of the whole empire, and for the ſervice of the chief of the empire, ſhould be ſuitably provided for.

The care which all the ſtates of the empire took of thoſe perſons who loſt their places by the affair of the indemnity in 1803, induces us to hope that the ſame ſentiments of juſtice will be extended to thoſe individuals who have hitherto been employed in the general ſervice, who have been choſen in all parts of the Germanic empire, and many of whom have quitted other profitable places, looking forward to an honourable ſubſiſtence for life, and which ſhould not be wanting to them on account of their fidelity, and the integrity and capacity with which they have exe- their functions.

We have, therefore, taken the reſolution of preſerving to thoſe of our imperial ſervants, who have hitherto drawn their ſalaries from our chamber, the ſame appointments, reſerving to ourſelves to place them in employments in the ſervice of our hereditary ſtates; and we hope, with ſo much the more confidence, that the Electors, Princes, and ſtates will provide for the imperial chamber of juſtice of the empire, and the chancellerie of the chamber of juſtice, by charging themſelves voluntarily with this expence, as it will be trifling in amount, and will diminiſh every year.

As to the chancellerie of the aulic council of the empire, the funds deſtined for its ſupport will be employed to provide for the wants of thoſe individuals who have hitherto drawn from thence their ſalaries, this will ſerve them until other meaſures may be taken.

Done in our capital and reſidence of Vienna, under our imperial ſeal, the 6th of Auguſt, 1806. FRANCIS.

ITALY.

That gallant and enterpriſing officer Sir Sidney Smith, a man whoſe genius and activity particularly qualify him to command againſt ſuch an enemy as the French, having taken the command of the Britiſh ſquadron on the coaſts of Naples, has commenced his operations, and ſent home a detailed account of them in a copy of the following intereſting letter to Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean ſtation.

"*Pompee. at anchor off Sealea, May* 24, 1806.

"MY LORD,

"I arrived at Palermo in the Pompee on the 21ſt of laſt month, and took on me the command of the ſquadron your Lordſhip had done me the honour to place under my orders. I found things in the ſtate that may be well imagined on the Government being diſplaced from its capital, with the loſs of one of its two kingdoms, and the diſperſion of the army aſſembled in Calabria. The judicious arrangement made by Captain Sotheron of the ſhips under his orders, and the poſition of the Britiſh army under Sir James Stuart at Meſſina, had however prevented further miſchief.

"I had

"I had the ſatisfaction of learning that Gaeta ſtill held out, although as yet without ſuccour, from a miſtaken idea, much too prevalent, that the progreſs of the French armies is irreſiſtible. It was my firſt care to ſee that the neceſſary ſupplies ſhould be ſafely conveyed to the Governor. I had the inexpreſſible ſatisfaction of conveying the moſt eſſential articles to Gaeta, and of communicating to his Serene Highneſs the Governor (on the Breach Battery, which he never quits,) the aſſurance of further ſupport to any extent within my power, for the maintenance of that important fortreſs, hitherto ſo long preſerved by his intrepidity and example. Things wore a new aſpect immediately on the arrival of the ammunition: the redoubled fire of the enemy with red-hot ſhot into the Mole (being anſwered with redoubled vigour,) did not prevent the landing of every thing we had brought, together with four of the Excellent's lower-deck guns, to anſwer their galling fire, which bore directly on the landing-place. A ſecond convoy with the Intrepid, placed the garriſon beyond the immediate want of any thing eſſential, and the enemy, from advancing his neareſt approaches within two hundred and fifty yards, was reduced to the defenſive in a degree, dreading one of thoſe ſorties which the Prince of Heſſe had already ſhewn him his garriſon was equal to, and which was become a much ſafer operation, now that the flanking fire of eight Neapolitan gun-boats I had brought with me, in addition to four his Highneſs had already uſed ſucceſsfully, would cover it, even to the rear of the enemy's trenches. Arrangements were put in train for this purpoſe, and, according to a wiſe ſuggeſtion of his Serene Highneſs, meaſures were taken for the embarkation of a ſmall party from the garriſon to land in the rear of the enemy's batteries to the northward.

"I confided the execution of the naval part of this arrangement to Captain Richardſon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Juno, putting the Neapolitan frigate and gun-boats under his orders. His Serene Highneſs, poſſeſſing the experience of European warfare, and a moſt firm mind, having no occaſion for further aid on the ſpot, I felt I could quit the garriſon without apprehenſion for its ſafety in ſuch hands, with the preſent means of defence, and that I could beſt co-operate with him by drawing ſome of the attacking forces off for the defence of Naples. I accordingly proceeded thither with the line of battle ſhips Pompee, Excellent, Athenienne, and Intrepid. The enemy's apprehenſion of attack occaſioned them to convey ſome of the battering train from the trenches before Gaeta to Naples. The city was illuminated on account of Joſeph Buonaparte proclaiming himſelf King of the Two Sicilies! The junction of the Eagle made us five ſail of the line, and it would have been eaſy for their fire to have interrupted this ceremony and ſhew of feſtivity; but I conſidered that the unfortunate inhabitants had evil enough on them; that the reſtoration of the capital to its lawful Sovereign and its fugitive inhabitants would be no gratification if it ſhould be found a heap of ruins, aſhes, and bones; and that, as I had no force to land and keep order, in caſe of the French army retiring to the fortreſſes, I ſhould leave an opulent city a prey to the licentious part of the community, who would not fail to profit by the confuſion the flames would occaſion. Not a gun was fired. But no ſuch conſideration operated on my mind to prevent me diſlodging the French garriſon from the Iſland of Capri, which, from its ſituation, protecting the coaſting communication ſouthward, was a great object for the enemy to keep, and by ſo much one for me to wreſt from him. I accordingly ſummoned the French Commandant to ſurrender; on his non acquieſcence, I directed Captain Rowley, in his Majeſty's ſhip Eagle, to cover the landing of marines and boats' crews, and cauſed an attack to be made under his orders. That brave officer placed his ſhip judiciouſly, nor did he open his fire till ſhe was ſecured, and his diſtance marked by the effect of muſquetry on his quarter-deck, where the Firſt Lieutenant, James Crawley, fell wounded, and a ſeaman was killed. Although Captain Rowley regretted much the ſervices of that meritorious officer in ſuch a critical moment, he has ſince recovered.

"An hour's fire from both decks of the Eagle, (between nine and ten o'clock,) with that of two Neapolitan mortar boats under an active officer, Lieutenant Rivera, drove the enemy from the vineyards within their walls. The marines were landed, and gallantly led by Captain Bruce; the ſeamen, in like manner, under Lieutenant Morrell, of the Eagle, and Lieutenant Redding, of the Pompee, mounted the ſteps, (for ſuch was their road,) headed by the officers, neareſt to the narrow paſs, by which alone they could aſcend. Lieutenant Carroll had thus an opportunity of particularly diſtinguiſhing himſelf. Captain Stannus, commanding the Athenienne's marines, gallantly preſſing forward, gained the heights, and the French Commandant fell by his hand. This event being known, the enemy beat a parley: a letter from the ſecond in command claimed the terms offered, but being dated the 12th after midnight, ſome difficulty occurred, my limitation as to time being preciſe; but on the aſſurance that the drum beat before twelve, the capitulation was ſigned, and the garriſon allowed to march out and paſs over to Naples with every honour of war, after the interment of their former brave Commander with due reſpect. We thus became maſters of this important poſt. The enemy not having been allowed time to bring two pieces of heavy cannon, with their ammunition, to Capri, the boat containing them, together with a boat loaded with timber for the conſtruction of gun-boats at Caſtellamare, took refuge at Maſſa, on the main land

land oppoſite to the iſland, where the guard had hauled the whole upon the beach, I detached the two mortar-boats, and a Gaeta privateer, under the orders of Lieutenants Baliverne and Rivera, to bring them off, ſending only Mr. Williams, midſhipman of the Pompee, from the ſquadron, on purpoſe to let the Neapolitans have the credit of the action, which they fairly obtained; for, after diſlodging the enemy from a ſtrong tower, they not only brought off the boats and two thirty-five pounders, but the powder (twenty barrels,) from the magazine of the tower, before the enemy aſſembled in force.

"The projected ſorties took place on the 13th and 15th, in the morning, in a manner to reflect the higheſt credit on the part of the garriſon and naval force employed. The covering fire from the fleet was judiciouſly directed by Captains Richardſon and Vicuna, whoſe conduct on this whole ſervice merits my warmeſt approbation.

"On the 19th ult. the boats of the Pompee, under Lieutenant Beancroft, brought out a merchant veſſel from Scalvitra, near Salerno, although protected by a heavy fire of muſketry. That officer and Mr. Sterling diſtinguiſhed themſelves much. The enemy are endeavouring to eſtabliſh a land-carriage there to Naples.

"On the 23d, obtaining intelligence that the enemy had two 36-pounders in a ſmall veſſel on the beach at Sealea, I ſent the Pompee's boats in for them; but the French troops were too well poſted in the houſes of the town for them to ſucceed without the cover of the ſhip. I accordingly ſtood in with the Pompee; ſent a meſſage to the inhabitants to withdraw; which being done, a few of the Pompee's lower-deck guns cleared the town and neighbouring hills, while the launch, commanded by Lieutenant Mouraylian, with Lieutenant Oats, of the marines, and Mr. Williams, drove the French, with their armed adherents, from the guns, and took poſſeſſion of the Caſtle and of them. Finding, on my landing, that the town was tenable againſt any force the enemy could bring againſt me from the neareſt garriſon in a given time, I took poſt with the marines, and under cover of their poſition, by the extreme exertions of Lieutenant Carroll, Mr. Ives, maſter, and the petty officers and boats' crews, the guns were conveyed to the Pompee, with twenty-two barrels of powder.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) "W. SIDNEY SMITH."

Gaeta, after a gallant and glorious defence by the Prince of Heſſe Philipſtal, has been forced to ſurrender, after its Commander had been ſeverely wounded, and after two practicable breaches had been made in the walls. Marſhal Maſſena commanded the beſieging army; and on their arrival from Gaeta at Naples, the new King iſſued the following proclamation.

"SOLDIERS!

"Gaeta has capitulated after the trenches had been opened for three months, and twelve days after the commencement of a vigorous bombardment. That fortreſs, defended on three ſides by the ſea, and only connected with the land by an iſthmus of 300 toiſes in breadth, was defended by a garriſon of 9000 men, ſupported by an Engliſh fleet, and the cannoneers, as well as the artillery, were frequently renewed upon the ramparts. Two breaches were effected by our brave troops: all awaited with impatience the ſignal for aſſault; but the enemy, calling to mind the impetuous valour of the French, ſurrendered the place. The artillery and numerous garriſon of Gaeta, its ſtrong poſition, the unwholeſome air which the beſiegers breathed, could not ſhake their courage. The Emperor will learn with pleaſure your efforts and your courage. Marſhal Maſſena has beſieged Gaeta with the ſame courage that he formerly defended Genoa. The boldneſs with which the works of the ſiege were urged on, does no leſs honour to the corps of engineers, than to the ſoldiers who executed thoſe works under the ſevereſt fire, to which our artillery made no return but when it was in a condition to deſtroy the ramparts of the enemy, and to make a breach.

"JOSEPH."

SPAIN.

Inaſmuch, as to project and effect the overthrow of empires is at the preſent era the buſineſs of a ſimple arrangement, the deſtinies of this ancient kingdom, and of its neighbour Portugal, is underſtood to be about to undergo a change. Some provinces are to be united to the territory of France, others are to be erected into a ſeparate government, and what remains of Spain is to be united with Portugal, and to form the future Spaniſh monarchy. To add to theſe political wonders, it is ſaid that the court of Portugal will remove its ſeat of government to the Brazils, and erect a new empire in South America!

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE new Eaſt India Docks at Blackwall, are now ready for the reception of ſhipping. The ſluices of the floating gate were opened on the 26th of July, in the preſence of the chairman, deputy chairman, and ſeveral other directors of the Eaſt India Company. Theſe docks conſiſt of an entrance baſon, of nearly three acres; a dock for inward bound Indiamen of 18 acres; a dock for loading outward-bound Indiamen, of nearly nine acres, making together about 30 acres; there is an entrance lock, and two communication locks, capable of admitting the largeſt Indiamen, and his majeſty's ſhips of war, of 74 guns. The depth of water at ordinary ſpring tides, is 26 feet. The whole premiſes are ſurrounded by a boundary wall 21 feet high; the quays are very ſpacious, being no leſs than 240 feet wide.

An artillery aſylum is about to be eſtabliſhed at Greenwich, ſimilar to the military aſylum at Chelſea. A grand general hoſpital is building at Woolwich for 700 ſick, with ſuitable houſes for the inſpector general, ſurgeon general, phyſicians, chemiſts, &c.

An Equeſtrian Statue of King William the Third is about to be erected in St. James's-ſquare. The workmen have commenced their operations. The foundation of the ſtatue below the water is to be of brick and Spaniſh terras; the pedeſtal will be ten feet high, and the ſtatue is to be the ſame ſize as that at Charing Croſs. Subſcriptions to the amount of 8,000l. were collected ſome years ago for this purpoſe. The plan is under the direction of Mr. Bacon, the ſtatuary.

The committee for managing the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, have come to the excellent reſolution of providing for the maintenance and education of the children, of both ſexes, whoſe fathers have fallen in battle during the preſent war. They are to be received into the Royal Naval Aſylum, where they will be educated, inſtructed in uſeful occupations, and their health and religious principles will be ſtudiouſly ſuperintended.

The northern entrance of Weſtminſter Hall will be ſpeedily ſhut up, and will be cloſed probably for a conſiderable time, while the great repairs are carried on. A new entrance is now making underneath the paſſage to the Parliament houſes, from the Lower Palace Yard, which will enter the Hall in the ſouth-weſt corner, where there is already a door way leading to the King's Bench Record Office, &c.

Among the projected improvements of the City of Weſtminſter, it is propoſed to widen very conſiderably Tothill and other ſtreets, ſo as to make a broad and handſome ſtreet from Pimlico to the weſtern entrance of Weſtminſter Abbey. This, with the opening to be made in conſequence of the pulling down of the lower part of King-ſtreet, &c. will make an excellent avenue from Weſtminſter Bridge to the Chelſea Road, Groſvenor Place, &c.

MARRIED.

The Rev. John Briggs, rector of Little Burſtead, Eſſex, to Miſs Iſabella Ekins, ſecond daughter of the late Dean of Carliſle.

Colonel Thornton, of Thornville Royal, to Miſs E. Cawſton, of Munden, Eſſex.

The Right Hon. Nicholas Vanſittart, to the Hon. Catharine Eden, ſecond daughter of Lord Auckland.

Lord Viſcount Oſſulſton, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Tankerville, to Mademoiſelle De Grammont, eldeſt daughter of the Duc de Grammont, and grand daughter of the Duc de Polignac.

At Lambeth Palace, the Hon. Charles Anderſon Pelham, ſon of Lord Yarborough, to Miſs Simpſon, daughter of the Hon. John Bridgman S.

The Rev. J. D. Haſlewood, to Miſs Dixon, daughter of the late Marcus D., eſq. of Barwell-court, Kingſton.

Philip Mayow, eſq. of Gray's Inn, to Miſs Elizabeth Deane, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. D.

Henry Plunkett, eſq. of the 50th regiment to Miſs Newcombe, daughter of the late H. R. Newcombe, eſq., of Stratton, Glouceſterſhire.

The Hon. Henry Brand, to Miſs Pyne Croſbie, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dean C., and niece to the late Earl of Glandore.

B. Bromhead, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Colonel B., of Lincoln, to Miſs Hunt, of Pall Mall.

At Camberwell, William Loftus, eſq. captain in the 16th regiment of foot, to Miſs Macqueen, of Wyndham Place, Surry

Lord Walpole, to Mrs. Chamberlayne, of Sackville-ſtreet.

Dr. Yelloly, of Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Tyſſen, only daughter of the late Samuel T., eſq. of Narborough, Norfolk.

At Clapham, J. A. Shuter, eſq. to Miſs Pigeon, eldeſt daughter of H. P., eſq.

Colonel de la Goudie, to Miſs Traille, daughter of the late Major-general T., of the royal artillery.

The Rev. Charles Gardiner, D.D. rector of Sutton, Surry, to Miſs Swayne, of Dorking.

Arnold Wainewright, eſq. to Miſs Louiſa Crooke, ſecond daughter of John C., eſq. of Kempſhot Park, Hants.

At Hackney, Benjamin Cooke Griffinhoofe, eſq. of Gray's Inn, to Miſs Sax.

John Manners, eſq. M.P. for Ilcheſter, to the Ducheſs of Roxburgh.

At Edgware, Richard Brown, eſq. of Lower Tooting, to Miſs Williams, eldeſt daughter of

of John W., esq. commissioner of the customs.

At Lambeth, William Tate, esq. to Miss Simpson, of Herne-hill.

The Rev. Thomas Bowdler, A M. to Miss P. Cotton, second daughter of Joseph C., esq. a director of the East India Company.

At Hendon, Lieut. Col. Carey, of the 28th regiment to Miss Hewett, eldest daughter of Lieut. General H.

George Rush, esq. of Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire, to Miss Tenteyn, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. T., of Brompton.

At Hackney, James Ludlam, esq. of Homerton, to Miss Lyley.

John Tolver, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Storer, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

H. Cole, esq. second son of Major C, of Twickenham, to Miss Owen.

Lieutenant Col. Broadhead, to Miss Ross, daughter of the late Major General Patrick R.

William Sidney, esq. of Gloucester-terrace, New-road, to Miss A. Berger, daughter of J. Berger, esq. of St. George's in the East.

The Rev. P. A. French, rector of Odicombe, Somersetshire, to Miss Smith, of Sydenham, Kent.

W. Baltiton, esq. of Maidstone, to Miss Vallance, daughter of T. V., esq. of Cheapside.

The Hon. Charles Bagot, to Miss Pole, eldest daughter of the Hon. W. W. P., and niece to Marquis Wellesley.

DIED.

In the 43d year of her age, *Mrs. Asperne*, wife of Mr. James Asperne, bookseller in Cornhill, who, with two sons and six daughters, have deeply to lament their irreparable loss. She possessed as good a heart as ever inhabited the human breast, and the whole study of her life was, to discharge faithfully the respective duties of wife and mother.

At the house of his mother on Wandsworth Common, *Stephen Cattley, esq.* late of Acomb near York.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, the *daughter* of Mr. Serjeant Shepherd.

In Devonshire-place, the *Lady* of General Bertie.

At Uxbridge, *Captain Daniel Mercer*, late of the 8th regiment of foot.

In Sackville-street, *John Woodroffe Darley, esq.* He was found dead in his bed. The deceased, who was a gentleman of fortune, had arrived the preceding day from his country seat near Windsor, where he had spent the week on a shooting party. He complained of a pain in his head on going to rest on Saturday evening, and the next morning he was found dead. Verdict of the coroner's inquest.—Died by the Visitation of God.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Roberts*, wife of Richard R., esq.

In Portland-place, the *Lady* of Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. M. P.

In Grosvenor-street, the *Lady* of the Hon. Frederick Irby, second son of Lord Boston.

Baroness Pfeilitzer, niece of William Mauduit, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and only sister of Lucas Garvey, esq. of St. Kitt's.

At Hampstead, *Philip Ibbetson Fenton, esq.* formerly of Riga, 71.—*Mrss. Tienney*, 86.

In John-street, St. James's-square, *Mr. Winkfield*, yeoman of the mouth to his Majesty. On this occasion it has been observed that it was high time for the yeoman of the mouth to go, as the king's kitchen at St. James's has been lately abolished.

At Hackney, *Mrs. Hardy*, wife of William H., esq.

At her father's house in Cambridge-street, St. James's, in child-birth, *Mrs. Bell*, wife of John B., esq. of Brook-green, Hammersmith, 29.

Of a broken heart, Mr. Farmer, well known as a retailer of newspapers. He had acquired by his extraordinary industry, parsimony, and methods, peculiar to himself, a sum amounting to 9000l. His manners and external appearance indicated extreme poverty; his plaintive stories very often excited pity, and induced many to act with tenderness towards him. The following circumstance has been related as the cause of Mr. Farmer's death. An old man, a news-dealer, being much afflicted with disorders incident to advanced age, wished to dispose of his business; the sum demanded for it was 50l.—Mr. F. seemed inclined to purchase, but could not think of advancing so large a sum as 50l. at one time, but (supposing the old man could not live long) agreed to allow him 27s. per week during his natural life. These terms were agreed to; the old man retired into the country, recovered his health, returned to London, exhibited his person before Mr. Farmer, which operated upon him so powerfully, that the whole of his thoughts were engrossed with it; he gradually declined in health, his spirits became depressed, "sharp misery seemed to have worn him to the bone;" and, at last, distressed to part with the "darling object of his soul," in a flood of tears he retired to his garret, and in a few hours expired.

In Manchester-square, *Mrs. Mellish*, widow of the late Charles M., esq. of Blyth, Nottinghamshire.

In Bloomsbury-square, *Mrs. Southby*, wife of Robert S., esq. of Appleton, Berks, and daughter of the Rev. Edward Williams, M.A. of Baliol college, Oxford.

At the Lawn, South Lambeth, *William Shirmer, esq.*

In Welbeck-street, the only *daughter* of Edward Grove, esq. of Shenstone Park, Staffordshire.

In New Norfolk-street, *Richard Palmer, esq.* of Holm Park, Berks.

In Little Stanhope-street, *Captain Ramage*, of the navy.

In Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, *Capt. R. T. Davy*, of the royal engineers.

At Blackheath, *Mrs. Aylwin*, wife of George A., esq. of Lower Thames-street.

At Old Brompton, *T. Newte, eſq.*

At Lambeth, *William Cranſtone, eſq.* brother to the late Admiral Goodall.

At Iſleworth, *David Vander Heyden, eſq.* formerly of the civil ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

At Chiſwick, *Richard Bradley, eſq.* late an eminent iron-founder at Bank-ſide.

At Scarborough, *Michael Pearſon, eſq.* of Spital-ſquare, London. This gentleman, who will live long in the memories of thoſe who knew him, was born at Knock, near Appleby, on Michaelmas day 1750. The day which gave him birth gave him a name alſo He was one of ſix children, and both himſelf and brothers, who were deemed too young actually to bear arms in the rebellion of 1745, were buſily employed in ſupplying with proviſions and other neceſſaries, thoſe who had embarked in defence of their king and country. About the year 1748 this young man came to London, and, having already choſen the practice of phyſic as his future profeſſion, he ſpent ſome years with an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary in Hatton-garden. In the year 1758 he went into buſineſs on his own account in Norton Falgate, and in a ſhort time afterwards married Miſs Williams, the daughter of a very reſpectable tradeſman in the Minories. At his houſe in Norton Falgate he reſided twenty-three years, when he removed to a manſion in Spital-ſquare, which had been formerly occupied by the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke. As a profeſſional character Mr. Pearſon's ſkill and attention were known to a large circle of friends. He was ever ready to aſſiſt with his advice the needy and the deſtitute, and to afford them every relief that the nature of their caſe might require. Perhaps no man living was better acquainted with the excellence of his diſpoſition, and the enlarged liberality of his mind than the author of the "Diverſions of Purley," and in the ſecond volume of that incomparable work, he deſcribes Mr. Pearſon "as his gentle and amiable friend who for forty years had been equally devoted with himſelf to the right and happineſs of their countrymen and fellow creatures." Amidſt profeſſional engagements this gentleman found leiſure to attend to, and intereſt himſelf in all the great political queſtions that have been agitated during the preſent reign. When an attempt was made to deprive the Middleſex Electors of their rights, in the caſe of Mr. Wilkes, he took a decided and active part in defence of the liberties of the people. It was on this occaſion that an intimacy was formed between Mr. Pearſon, and Mr. Tooke, that continued without any intermiſſion to the lateſt period of his life. They united with many other friends to liberty in an aſſociation called the Bill of Rights Society. Mr. P. was one of the earlieſt members of the Society for Conſtitutional Information, inſtituted about the year, 1780. The ſociety was formed of ſome of the firſt characters in the land, with reſpect to rank, talents, and real worth. Among theſe may be enumerated the Dukes of Norfolk and Richmond; the Earls of Effingham and Selkirk: Meſſrs Martin, Smith, and Sawbridge; Drs. Kippis, Price, and Jebb; Major Cartwright, Mr. Capel Loft, and a long liſt of names, which, with the exception of ſome few who have ſince deſerted the cauſe in which they embarked, will be tranſmitted to poſterity as the real friends to freedom and their country. The deſign of this ſociety, in which were concentered ſo much talent and virtue, was to diffuſe a knowledge of the great principles of conſtitutional freedom, particularly ſuch as reſpect the election and duration of the repreſentative body. To procure ſhort parliaments, and a more equal repreſentation, things of the laſt importance to a people that would be really free, were the primary objects which the ſociety had in view, and which they purſued with unremitted ardour till the ſpring of 1794, when ſeveral of the moſt active members were, by a vile ſtretch of arbitrary power, impriſoned, and afterwards arraigned for High Treaſon, of which, however, they were moſt honorably acquitted, much to the diſappointment and chagrin of thoſe who had in the malignity of their hearts contrived charges for which there was not the ſmalleſt foundation. Mr. Pearſon remained the firm and ſteady friend to the ſociety and to its principles ſo long as it exiſted, though many worthy but timid characters, who had been members from its origin withdrew their names when they perceived that an adherence to conſtitutional freedom was liable to involve them in ſome difficulties with the exiſting adminiſtration. In the year 1788 a ſociety was eſtabliſhed in London for commemorating the Revolution, which had, a century before, been effected by baniſhing the Stuart family from the throne of theſe realms. Mr Pearſon was one of the inſtitutors of this aſſociation, was conſtantly on the committee appointed to conduct its concerns, and at his houſe the buſineſs of the ſociety was very frequently tranſacted. By the leading members of this ſociety, as well as of that for Conſtitutional Information, Mr. P. was deſervedly held in high eſtimation. He was at all times ready to aſſiſt in every laudable deſign that tended to excite the principles of free enquiry; to diffuſe liberal knowledge; and to eſtabliſh juſt principles. He was a ſincere friend to the abolition of the ſlave trade, which he conſidered as carried on in oppoſition to every principle of juſtice, religion, and humanity. With the hope of ſtriking at the exiſtence of this traffic in human blood, he encouraged, and was a member of the Sierra Leone Company. As a chriſtian Mr. P. had formed opinions for himſelf, which he adopted as the reſult of his own judgment, yet he was ever willing to aſſiſt parties in the chriſtian world who held doctrinal ſentiments very different from his own. Hence we find him not only an encourager of the New College at Hackney, and a ſubſcriber to the Unitarian Society for promoting chriſtian knowledge

knowledge and the practice of virtue; but a ſupporter of the academy at Hoxton, and a member of the ſociety in London for the diſtribution of books written upon what is uſually, but falſely, called the *orthodox* plan Mr. P. took a lively intereſt in the two laſt elections for the county of Middleſex, and was among the moſt zealous, and ſteady friends of Sir Francis Burdett, whom he conſidered as having ſtrong claims on the country for his patriotic exertions in behalf of the deſtitute and oppreſſed. In the ſpring of the year 1804, after a happy union of forty-ſix years Mr. Pearſon loſt his wife, an event which he felt moſt ſeverely, and from the effects of which he never wholly recovered. His own death he met with that firmneſs and chriſtian reſignation which a life well and uſefully ſpent naturally inſpires. He has left behind him two children, a daughter married to John Fellows, eſq. of Nottingham, and a ſon an eminent coal merchant, in Thames-ſtreet.

At Beckingham, Kent, the *Dowager Lady Dacre*, relict of the late Lord Dacre. This lady, the daughter of Sir Thomas Fludyer, was married in the year 1773 to Trevor Charles Roper Baron Dacre, with whom ſhe lived in uninterrupted happineſs till his death in the year 1794. His remains were interred in a vault in Lee church yard, over which is erected a ſimple, yet elegant monument to his memory, under the immediate direction of his diſconſolate lady. The inſcription engraven on this tomb affords ſuch a ſtriking illuſtration of the character of her ladyſhip that it may with propriety be introduced here. It is as follows:

Sacred to the Memory of the Right Honourable
Trevor Charles Roper Baron Dacre,
Born the 25th June 1745, married the 2d of March, 1773,
Mary Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Fludyer, Knt.
And died at his ſeat in this pariſh, the 3d of July, 1794,
Aged 49, univerſally and deſervedly lamented.
He was a moſt devout and pious chriſtian, ſtrictly attentive
to the performance of every duty to God and Man.
A loyal and faithful ſubject, a zealous ſupporter of his King
and country, a dutiful ſon, an affectionate brother,
A gentle maſter, a ſincere friend, a humane benefactor
to the poor, and a firm protector of the diſtreſſed;
He was a moſt kind, conſtant and tender
Huſband to his truly affectionate widow,
Who, was a teſtimony of
Their diſtinguiſhed, unclouded union for upwards of
Twenty-one years, the unexampled happineſs, the
unbounded confidence in which they lived,
And a ſincere token of her real gratitude for his uniform
endearing affection and particular generoſity,
Her deep-felt ſorrow and tendereſt remembrance,
Has erected this unadorned monument, and
herſelf inſcribed theſe well-known
Facts to his beloved memory,
Convinced that they are moſt conſonant to the purity
of his life, his mild diſpoſition, his amiable
Temper and genuine character;
And that his numberleſs virtues, his great benevolence and engaging manners are ſo univerſally
allowed, their loſs ſo truly regretted by all ranks,
And that her unabating attachment and ſincere affection
ſo fully known, there can be no ſtronger acknowledgment
Of his eminent perfections and her heart-felt grief.
The meek Chriſtian adorned with perfect faith,
The virtuous man accompanied by good works,
relied through divine mediation with humble
Hope in the Mercy of his God.
The reſigned Chriſtian ſubmits with pious faith
to the will of her God, and truſts through
the ſame interceſſion, with brighteſt hope of
laſting re-union in eternal bliſs.

"In the ſpirit of this attachment, (ſays Mr. Pratt) ſhe has acted ever ſince the era of her loſs to the preſent hour, and will probably continue ſo to deport herſelf to the lateſt of her life, at leaſt while the power is given her to walk, or to be conveyed to the ſacred ſpot where ſhe has enſhrined her heart. Lady Dacre has been in the practice of viſiting the grave of her huſband ever ſince the time of his burial, in truth, almoſt daily. As ſhe chiefly reſides at her villa in this pariſh, the precincts of the tomb are kept ſacred from every profanity, both of accident or malicious deſign—indeed from the elements of heaven, which ſhe will literally not ſuffer to viſit the grave too roughly. While I was making theſe remarks with my pencil, I obſerved the lady who had called them forth, coming towards the church-yard with haſty and anxious ſteps, which, on perceiving I was ſeated on the ſtile ſhe directed to a ſmall gate, and found it locked, and ſeemed much diſappointed. Unwilling to interrupt her pious purpoſe, I quitted the ſtile; when, bending in acknowledgment, ſhe paſſed into the church yard but was again diverted from her purpoſe. A party of people, it being Sunday, were haſting to the tomb, in order to read, as I had done, the inſcription. The throng increaſing, by the entrance of ſome additional company, her ladyſhip went back into the road, where ſhe remained walking backwards and forwards, in view of the church-yard, till the intruders had left it, when, returning to the ſpot from which ſhe had been ſo long withheld, ſhe redoubled her attention, and I ſaw her, while I ſtood aloof, (myſelf unſeen) kneel in reverence at the foot of the grave. After remaining ſome time, I preſume in prayer, ſhe went back to the villa, where in his life time ſhe had ſo long been bleſſed in the ſociety of him whoſe loſs ſhe now bewails. Such are the matin and veſper, if not likewiſe the midnight homages of her affianced heart. Yet certain ſingularities of dreſs and of manner, with the yet greater ſingularity of an attachment ſo long faithful to the aſhes of its object, and perhaps a barbed regret in her boſom that makes her inattentive to, if it does not even abſorb all thought or care of the world's uſages have brought on her, I underſtand, much of that wild conjecture, malign interpretation and unſeemly ridicule which are always attendant upon every one who deviates from the ordinary ceremonies of life. Hallowed be the tender and generous fortitude, and ſacred be the pious griefs that are ſuperior to, and that reſiſt all the ribald jeſts and inſults that a reverence for natural impreſſion induces! And as to the mourner who gave occaſion to theſe remarks, if there be any perſon diſpoſed to ſcoff at or to diſbelieve the faithful ſentiment that has long conducted her to the place where moſt things are forgotten—to the manſions of the dead—let them condeſcend to imitate her bounty to the living; let their characters emulate hers; and if by the kinder allotment of providence (if we dare call it kinder) they have no relative or friend in the grave to lament, if they have none of her miſery, let them be animated by the ſpirit of her benevolence. In this there can be no mock-

ery: it is an active ſpirit that literally goes about to do good; of which as it is no leſs difficult to make the doubters of ſorrow and of the affection on which it is founded believe that it can continue its duties, after its object has been long mingled with the duſt, in the manner in which they are cheriſhed by Lady Dacre, than to credit that benevolence may be as powerful as love, even in a boſom where ſorrow has eſtabliſhed a throne, let the whole neighbourhood of Lee, lend vigour to their faith, even if it cannot animate their virtue." The veneration paid by this lady to the memory of her departed Lord was conſpicuous in the moſt common incidents of life. She never ſat down to dinner without having the chair, in which ſhe uſed to ſit, placed at the head of the table with a plate, knife, fork, &c. nay ſo ſtrong was her attachment to every object which recalled him to her mind, that ſhe altered all thoſe articles of his apparel which were capable of being converted to her own uſe, and was in the conſtant habit of wearing them Her figure was tall and maſculine, ſhe generally appeared in a riding habit and man's hat, and while in health took a great deal of exerciſe either on horſeback or on foot in the neighbourhood of Lee. Her charity and attention to the poor in that village, whom ſhe frequently viſited and ſupplied with the comforts of life, are not leſs honourable to her character than her almoſt unexampled conjugal attachment.

Sir Richard Joſeph Sulivan, bart., whoſe death is mentioned at p. 90 of our laſt number, was early in life ſent to Aſia, with his brother, the Right Hon. John S., repreſentative in parliament for Aldborough, under the auſpices of the late Laurence Sulivan, eſq. chairman of the Eaſt India Company. On his return to Europe he made a tour through various parts of England, Scotland, and Wales, which he publiſhed in a ſeries of letters in two octavo volumes in 1780. Not long afterward, he printed A Letter to the Eaſt India Directors, which was followed by An Analyſis of the Political Hiſtory of India, in an octavo volume, Thoughts on Martial Law, a pamphlet, and Philoſophical Rhapſodies, Fragments of Akbur of Bettis, containing Reflections on the Laws, Manners, Cuſtoms, and Religions of certain Aſiatic, Attic, and European Nations, in three volumes octavo. The laſt of theſe works though ſaid to be written by a native of Aſſyria, was ſoon found to be much more deeply tinctured with European than with Oriental philoſophy. In 1794 Mr. Sulivan publiſhed A View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps, a work whoſe title attracted a degree of curioſity which its contents were not calculated to gratify. The author of the Purſuits of Literature has thought proper to dignify this publication with the character of "a work of labour and of general utility digeſted from original writers with judgment, and with an upright, virtuous heart, in a pleaſing and inſtructive manner,"—a ſentence totally unworthy of him who paſſed it. To the goodneſs of the writer's heart it is impoſſible to object, but as a philoſopher, he is below mediocrity. The laſt volume alone is in any degree worthy of a philoſophic pen. In the parliament convoked in 1790 Mr. Sulivan was elected for the borough of New Romney, and at the general election in 1802 he was returned for Seaford, after a ſharp conteſt. In 1804 he was created a baronet of Great Britain, and on the 8th of June in the ſame year he divided with the exminiſter Mr. Addington, againſt the firſt meaſure of Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration, the additional force-bill. On the 8th of April, 1805, when the conduct of Lord Melville became a ſubject of diſcuſſion in the houſe, he was in the minority in favour of the amendment of the Chancellor of the exchequer to the motion of Mr Whitbread.]

[*Further particulars of Captain Jocelyn, whoſe death is mentioned at* p. 90 *of our laſt number*. He was ſon of Lieut.-col. J. and deſcended, in the ſame degree of relationſhip with the late Earl of Roden, from Sir Robert J. bart. of Hyde-hall, near Sawbridgeworth, Herts. He married Elizabeth daughter and ſole heireſs of John Saluſbury, eſq. of Brynybarcutt, county of Denbigh; by whom he had two ſons and two daughters; the eldeſt a captain in the 58th foot, now in Sicily; the youngeſt, a youth of great promiſe, who was a lieutenant in the ſame regiment, fell, in his 18th year, in Egypt, on the ever memorable 21ſt of March, 1801, when the brave Abercrombie received his death-wound. Capt. J. was entered in the navy at a very early age, and for a long ſeries of years faithfully ſerved his king and country. He was Lord Anſon's firſt lieutenant in the Royal George, and acquitted himſelf with great credit, and the acknowledged ſatisfaction of his noble commander, who expreſſed much pleaſure in the opportunity of ſerving him. He commanded his majeſty's ſhip Lenox, of 74 guns, at the taking of the Manillas, where he was entruſted with the care of the diſembarkation; and, to uſe the words of the Gazette upon that occaſion, "did every thing that could be expected from a diligent good officer." He loſt a conſiderable ſhare of prize money by a peace being concluded before the account of the capture arrived; and Government not eſpouſing the cauſe of the captors. He was alſo unfortunate in being, with a long liſt of brave officers, cruelly deprived of his rank by the unprecedented promotion of the late Lord Howe, and put upon a ſuperannuated liſt created by his lordſhip for unrewarded valour. He was a man of the ſtricteſt honour and integrity; a cool, active, intrepid officer; and conſcientiouſly diſcharged the duties of huſband, parent, and friend.

*** *Communications of Biographical Sketches, or additional Facts relative to remarkable Perſons, are always thankfully received.*

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and ſent free of Poſtage, are always thankfully received. Thoſe are more particularly acceptable which deſcribe the Progreſs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceaſed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MR. Sitwell's annual Agricultural Meeting at Barmoor Caſtle, which took place on the 7th of July, was attended by upwards of five hundred gentlemen and agricultural amateurs. Nine candidates ſtarted for the ploughing match, which was gained by a ſervant of Mr. John Younghuſband, of Elwick; the ſecond beſt by a ſervant of Mr. Batters, (a tenant of Mr. Sitwell's.) The company then returned to the farm yard, where they inſpected the fat ſheep, bulls, &c., ſhewn for premiums; ſome two year old bullocks, the property of Mr. William Watſon, of Warren Houſe, as extra ſtock; alſo a fat wedder, bred by Mr. Simmons, were much admired: after which Mr. Sitwell ſhewed 22 Leiceſter tups, whoſe weight of wool exceeded that of any former year, one of them 11lb. 12oz.; a three year old Leiceſter bull; a remarkably fine Suffolk ſtallion; and three pigs, thirteen months old, the heavieſt 28ſt. 5lb. Various implements of huſbandry were exhibited, particularly a new turnip cutter, and a turnip drill, invented by Mr. Joſeph Lowrey, ſteward to John Fordyce, eſq., of Ayton.—At four o'clock one hundred and eighty ſat down to dinner, in a room built ſince the laſt meeting: many were obliged to go away for want of accommodation. Meſſrs. Culley, Maſon, Neſbit, and Bogue, the judges, then divided the premiums as follow:—For the beſt pen of fat wedders, to Mr. James Pinkerton, a ſilver cup.—For the beſt bull, to Mr. Mills, of Howtel, a ſilver cup.—For the beſt implement of huſbandry, to Mr Joſeph Lowrey, a ſilver cup.—To the beſt plougman, 5 guineas.—To the ſecond beſt, 2 guineas.—For the pigs, no claimants.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Tyne Side Agricultural Society, at Hexham, on the 22d of July, the following premiums were determined to be adjudged at the enſuing Ovingham fair, to be held on the 26th October next.—1. For the beſt crop of turnips, on not leſs than ſix acres, 5 guineas.—2. For the beſt crop of turnips, on not leſs than ſix acres, lying together, on land not worth more than twenty ſhillings per acre, 5 guineas.—3. For the beſt cow with calf or in milk, 3 guineas.—4. For the next beſt, 2 guineas.—5. For the next beſt, 1 guinea.—6. For the beſt heifer with calf or in milk, not exceeding three years old, 3 guineas.—7. For the next beſt, 2 guineas.—8. For the next beſt, 1 guinea.—9. For the beſt brood mare, for the purpoſe of breeding cart-horſes, 2 guineas.—10. For the beſt brood mare, for the purpoſe of breeding coach horſes, 2 guineas.—11. For the beſt brood mare, for the purpoſe of breeding hunters or road horſes, 2 guineas.—12. For the beſt breeding ſow, 3 guineas.—13. For the next beſt, 2 guineas.—14. To the labourer in huſbandry who has brought up in habits of honeſt induſtry, to at leaſt ſeven years of age, the greateſt number of legitimate children, without aſſiſtance from the pariſh, 5 guineas.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. George Patrick, to Miſs Mary Agnew, of Durham.—Mr. Thomas Gledſtone, to Mrs. Elizabeth Bones.—Mr George Henderſon, agent to Anthony Hood, eſq., to Miſs Warnickin.

At Helmſley, Mr. G. T. Lief, to Miſs Ann Storey.

At Stockton, Mr. W. Storer, to Miſs Taylerſon, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Henry T., of Stokeſley, after a trip to Gretna Green.

Died.] At Durham, Mrs. Robſon, relict of Mr. R., land ſurveyor, near Haggerſtone, 78.—In childbed, Mrs. Pitchford, wife of the Rev. Mr. P., minor canon of the cathedral.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Stephen Cleaſby, many years an eminent ſurgeon at Barnardcaſtle, 60.—Mrs. Wallace, widow of John W., eſq.—Mr. Robert Widdrington, 60.—Mr. Milner, wife of Mr. Thomas M., 51.—Mrs. Mary Marſhall, and the ſame night her huſband Mr. John M.—Mrs. Mary Weatherby, 79.—Mrs Mary Lee, wife of Mr. Cuthbert L., jun., 41.—Mr. William Brown.—Mr. Stephen Wilkinſon, 86.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Robert Finlay, maſter of the ſhip Star, of Sunderland, 58.—Mr. Francis Robſon, 72.

At Hexham, Mrs. Sparke, widow of Ralph S., eſq., of Summeroyds.

At Picktree, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of William W., eſq., 54.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Singleton, 41.—At Bullockſtead, Mr. Robert Robſon, 50.

At Sunderland, Mr. Threlkeld Buſby, ſhipowner and coal fitter. He was drowned while bathing near the Blue Houſe.

CUMBERLAND

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

From the public ſpirit lately diſplayed by the inhabitants of Carliſle, in conjunction with the noblemen and gentlemen of the county, that city is likely to become as handſome as any other place of the ſame ſize in the kingdom. "Notwithſtanding, (ſays the Carliſle Journal,) there is yet one improvement wanted, which, if adopted, would render an immenſe benefit to the whole neighbourhood; and this is,—a fair for the ſale of fat cattle and ſheep, which we would recommend to be continued every fortnight throughout the year, and that premiums be given, during the firſt year, to thoſe perſons who ſhould bring the greateſt number of fat cattle to market,—to be divided into three claſſes. Independent of the advantages reſulting from the plan to the city and neighbourhood, as we are ſituated in the centre of a fine grazing and agricultural country, the fair would be numerouſly attended by perſons from Mancheſter, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and other populous towns, who now are under the neceſſity of being put to great expence and trouble in travelling amongſt the feeders for the purchaſe of fat cattle. Such an inſtitution, containing ſo many natural advantages, needs only to be begun, and we have no doubt the ſubſcriptions raiſed would ſoon be adequate to the purpoſe."

Kells Pitt, near Whitehaven, the property of Lord Lowther, has recently undergone a thorough repair. This pit is 118 fathoms in depth from the ſurface to the main band ſeam of coals; and it is in other reſpects the moſt remarkable of any in the kingdom for extent of field without interruption from dykes, being from north to ſouth 2400 yards, and from eaſt to weſt, as already explored, above 1000 yards! It is alſo now extended upwards of 900 yards *under the ſea*, from high water mark, and is as promiſing as at the firſt working.

Lord Lowther has prepared a plan, from ſurvey, of the road between Carliſle and Cockermouth, which his Lordſhip wiſhes to become a turnpike road, and for this purpoſe intends to apply for an act of parliament.—The preſent road is very bad.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. B. Dawſon, ſtationer, to Miſs Kitchen.

At Egremont, Captain Peake, of the royal navy, to Miſs Wordſworth, of Catgill Hall.

At Temple Sowerby, Major Airey, late of the 4th foot, to Miſs Julia Atkinſon.

At Carliſle, Mr. John Brown, to Miſs Hannah Hewſon.

Died.] At Long Park, Richard Blaylock, eſq., 83.

At Kendal, Mr. W. Gawthorp.

At Carliſle, Miſs Barbara Scott, only ſurviving daughter of Mr. Walter S., 19.—Mr. John Read, 82.—Mrs. Halliburton, wife of Mr. H., currier, in the 26th year of her age, having ſurvived her infant daughter only a few days. The accompliſhments and attainments of this amiable woman were of a very ſuperior kind; and it may be ſaid with truth, that ſhe embelliſhed private life with a candour of demeanour and a benevolence of diſpoſition ſeldom witneſſed; while her converſation (diſplaying on all occaſions an innocent gaiety and a captivating ſimplicity,) evinced the elegance of her taſte and the ſtrength of her underſtanding. Poſſeſſing an extremely intereſting perſon, and ſinking as ſhe did into a premature grave in the very bloom of youth, her loſs cannot but be deeply lamented by all who were acquainted with her worth.—Sir Richard Hodgſon, alderman and twice mayor of Carliſle, high ſheriff of the county in 1798, and for ſome years Major of the firſt regiment of Cumberland militia.

At Penrith, Mrs. Ellen Abraham, widow of Mr. Thomas A., 78.—Mrs. Porthouſe.

At Appleby, Mrs. Orton, widow.

At Irton, Mrs. Margaret Braithwaite, 98.

At Place, in Loweſwater, Mrs. Elizabeth Hudſon, 93.

At Wood End, near Egremont, the Rev. John Lindow, rector of Conniſtone, a gentleman highly reſpected for his abilities and his virtues, 38.

At Workington, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of Captain Thomas W., of the Pallas, of that port.—Captain John Todhunter, 42.

At Little Broughton, near Cockermouth, Mr. Daniel Beeby, 86.

At Drybeck, Mr. William Byers, 75.

At Cockermouth, Miſs Sarah Chambre, fourth daughter of Walter C., eſq., of Whitehaven, 26.

At Underbarrow, in the pariſh of Kendal, in the 66th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Hervey, upwards of forty years miniſter of that place. The precepts which he recommended to others, he took care to exemplify by his own practice, for he was a man of eminent piety and ſtrictly moral conduct. He was the author of a Syſtem of Short Hand; *Elementæ Chriſtianæ*, or a Treatiſe on the Thirty-nine Articles; and ſeveral other ſmaller publications; and has left an Hebrew Grammar ready for the preſs, and alſo the Bible, in Hebrew and Engliſh, nearly completed.—Mrs. Wilſon, wife of James W., eſq.

At Winſton, near Kirkby Stephen, Mr. Thomas Sayer.

At Maryport, Mr. Chriſtopher Hudſon, 77.—Miſs Sarah Saul, 23.

At Stowbank in Ennerdale, Mr. Richard Johnſton, merchant, 65.

At Brougham Caſtle, near Penrith, Mr. Robert Horn.

At Burton in Kendal, the Rev. John Hutton, vicar of that place, 65.—Mr. John Preſton, 80.

YORKSHIRE.

It appears from the minutes of the Methodiſt Conference which was lately held at Leeds, that the increaſe in the ſocieties this year amounts to near 9000. Seventeen preachers have been admitted into full connexion, and more than forty on trial. Fifty additional chapels have been ordered to be erected the enſuing year. On the whole, it appears that the ſociety was never at any former period in ſo proſperous a ſtate.

Married.] At Cottingham, near Hull, Mr. Bulmer, of Caiſtor, Lincolnſhire, ſolicitor, to Miſs Smith, ſecond daughter of J. Smith, eſq.

At Sheffield, the Rev William Whiteleg, to Miſs Elizabeth Nicholſon, of Sheffield Park

At Campſall, W. Martin, eſq., of Barnby Dunn, to Miſs Bedford, of Fenwick Grange.

At Leeds, the Rev. Thomas Taylor, Diſſenting miniſter at Oſſel, to Miſs Rawſon, daughter of the late Mr. R., merchant — Mr. George Rawſon, merchant, to Miſs Clapham.

At Barnſley, Mr. Kendray, merchant, to Miſs Alderſon.

At York, the Rev. W. W. Layng, vicar of St. Lawrence, to Miſs Helena Bulmer.

At Addingham, the Rev. John Coates, rector of that place, to Miſs Cunliffe; and the ſame day, Mr. Richard Parr, of Algarkirk, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Eliza Cunliffe, both daughters of John C., eſq.

At Halifax, Henry Ingram, eſq., youngeſt ſon of Francis I., eſq., banker at Wakefield, to Miſs Ann Moore, only daughter of J Moore, eſq., of Brockwell.

Died.] At Hull, Mrs. Baker, relict of John B., eſq., 83. — Miſs Mary Waudby, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Samuel W., 21.— Mr. Emanuel Wood, grocer, 60 —Mr. John Richardſon, late of Hedon, but who had retired from buſineſs as a plumber and glazier, 61.

At Wakefield, Mr. Robert Harriſon, common brewer, 47. — Mrs. Sheppard, relict of Mr. William S, maltſter.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Blagborough, wife of Mr Samuel B., of Leeds, merchant.

At Knareſborough, Mr. William Brown, formerly a conſiderable linen manufacturer, 89.

At Rawcliffe, John Wilſon, eſq., 84.

At Leeds, Mrs. Granger, wife of Mr. G., attorney.—Mr. John King, ſon of the Rev. Mr. K., of St. James's, 19.—Mrs. Knight, wife of Mr. Knight, one of the performers at the York and Hull theatres, 23.

At Throſtle Neſt, near Garforth, Mrs. Battie, 100.

At Calverley, Mrs. Faber, wife of the Rev. Thomas F., vicar of that place, 63.

At Whitby, the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, late a chaplain in the army.

At Selby, John Thompſon, eſq., 34.

At Sheffield, Mr. Thomas Mapplebeck, attorney.

At Park Hill, near Sheffield, Samuel Buck, eſq., recorder of Leeds, the duties of which office he diſcharged with ability upwards of thirty years.

At Heaton, the ſeat of her ſon-in-law Joſhua Field, eſq., Mrs. Wilmer, widow of Randall W., eſq., late of Upper Kelmſley, near York, 92.

At Bradford, Mr. Joſeph Bentley, attorney, 75. — Miſs Bower, 37. On the day of her death ſhe had twice attended divine ſervice, and received the ſacrament; and only half an hour previous to it, had read prayers to her ſervants in her uſual ſtate of health.

At York, Mrs. Meggeſon, keeper of the goal, 63. — John Hay, eſq, one of the aldermen of the corporation. He ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1788, and that of lord mayor in 1794. — Mrs. Wilkinſon, ſiſter to the laſt mentioned gentleman.

At Eaſt Harlſey, the Rev. J Steele, curate, and maſter of the grammar-ſchool at that place, an office which he diſcharged with the greateſt credit. As a clergyman, his univerſal benevolence and the genuine goodneſs of his heart were ſuch as endeared him to all his pariſhioners; and he was poſſeſſed, in an eminent degree, of all thoſe qualifications which conſtitute the gentleman, the ſcholar, and the divine.

LANCASHIRE.

His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to give an order for the payment of his ſubſcription of 1000l. to the Free Church in Lancaſter, clear of all fees of office.

The corner ſtone of the New Commercial Building now rearing in the Market-place at Mancheſter was laid, on the 21ſt of July, by G. Phillips, eſq., (who officiated in the abſence of W. Fox, eſq., the boroughreeve,) attended by the conſtables, and many other gentlemen, amidſt the plaudits of a great number of ſpectators, who terminated the ceremony by three-times-three cheers. A marble vaſe, with ſeveral pieces of current coin, and medals of Lord Nelſon and Mr. Pitt, in the ſame, was incloſed in the wall.

The ſcite and plan of the intended Corn Exchange at Liverpool are now finally ſettled. It is to be erected in Brunſwick-ſtreet, on the ſituation where Ned's Coffee-houſe now ſtands. It is not doubted that the building will be worthy of the town, and of the wealthy and liberal body who have inſtituted the ſcheme.

Married.] At Lancaſter, Mr. James Carter, ſurgeon, to Miſs James Kilner.

At Liverpool, Mr Walter Bridge, merchant, to Miſs Middlehurſt, daughter of Mr. James M.—Mr. G. Barnſley, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Iſabella Dilworth. — Captain Hathaway, of the ſhip Danube, to Miſs Bunker, daughter of the late Captain B. — Mr James Kendrick,

Kendrick, of Warrington, ſurgeon, to Miſs Mary Johnſon.

At Blackburn, Mr. Jepſon, to Miſs Mary Bentley.

At Dean, Robert Thompſon, eſq., of Leigh, to Miſs Marſh, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Joſiah M., of Over Hulton.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Joſhua Green, to Miſs Scholes. — Mr. George Scholes, eldeſt ſon of Thomas S., eſq., of High Bank, to Miſs Seddon, only daughter of Joſ. S., eſq.

At Aſhton under Line, Mr George Pattye, of Andenſhaw, to Miſs Sarah Shaw. — Mr. Thomas Gilleure, to Miſs Hannah Brunt, both of Moſley.

Died.] At Verdun, in France, the Rev. William White, vicar of Lancaſter 47. He was one of the perſons detained at the commencement of hoſtilities: numbers of his unfortunate countrymen have experienced his bounty and will regret his loſs.

At Preſton, Mr. Thomas Barrow.

At Blackburn, Mr. Richard Veevers, 62.

At Ingleton, on his return home from ſea-bathing, John Bolton, eſq., of Colne, attorney.

At Sankey, near Warrington, Mr. William Smart, and three days afterwards his widow, Mrs. S.

At New Crook, near Chorley, S. Crook, eſq.

At Bury, Mr. John Openſhaw.

At Ditton, Mrs. Watkins, wife of John W., eſq.

At Lark Lane, where he was for the recovery of his health, John Grimſhaw, eſq., late of Gorton Houſe.

At Oldham, Mr. Henry King.—Mrs. Howarth, wife of Mr. Thomas H.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Ralph Fogg. — Mr. James O'Neal.

At Liverpool, Mr. Oliver Sweetenham, 48. —Mr. Joſeph Hart, 68.—Mrs. Mary Berry, wife of Mr. William B., 56.—Mrs. Woods, 66. — Mr. Thomas Newland, of the Griffin tavern, 36.—Captain John Parkinſon.—Mr. Thomas Norris, ſurgeon, 35. — Mrs Mary M'Kee, wife of Mr. William M'K., 52.—Mr. John Burgeſs, attorney, 42. — Mr. Robert M'Millan, merchant. — Mr. William Aſpinall, formerly a captain in the Weſt India trade, 75. — Mrs. Hunter, wife of Mr. Edward H.

At Hulton, Jane the daughter of Edward Kearſley, eſq., 9.

At Wigan, Mr. Samuel Heywood.

At Stayley Bridge, the Rev. John Kenworthy, curate of that place, a man of great natural talent and claſſical attainments, 34.

At Lancaſter, Mrs. Parke, relict of Mr. Thomas P., merchant, and ſiſter of the late John Dawſon, eſq., of Aldcliffe Hall.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. Manſell, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Ridgeway.

At Dareſbury, William Nixon, eſq., of Stockland, to Miſs Ann Gueſt, of Hatton.

Died.] At Middlewich, Mr. Thomas Buckley, late of Moreton Meadows, near Congleton, 90.

At Parkgate, Mr. Edmund Buſhell, alderman of Cheſter.

At Cheſter, aged 65, Alexander Eaton, eſq, upwards of thirty years deputy prothonotary and clerk of the crown of the Courts of Seſſion at Cheſter and Great Seſſion of Flint.—Mr. Alderman Bingley.—Mr. Samuel White. — Mrs. Hallwood, wife of Mr. H., one of the aldermen of this city.

At Hoole, near Cheſter, Mr. John Johnſon, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Winsford, Mr Charles Hebbert.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Bolſover, Charles Otter, eſq., captain in the royal navy, to Miſs E. Stanton.

At Ellington, Mr. Bray, of King-ſtreet, Cheapſide, London, to Miſs Fiducia Hall, daughter of John H., eſq., ſurgeon in the royal navy.

Died.] At Sawley, Mr. William Harryman, 74.

At Derby, Mrs. Cooper, relict of Mr. C. —W. Pearſon, eſq., of Streatley, near Reading, Berks, 50.

At Buxton, aged 70, Andrew Douglas, eſq., of Ednam Houſe, in Roxburghſhire. After a medical education at Edinburgh, he was appointed, in 1756, a ſurgeon of the royal navy, and ſerved for ſeveral years with reputation in that capacity. Settling afterwards as a ſurgeon at Deal, he there married Miſs Carter, a younger ſiſter of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, of learned memory, and continued to practiſe there till the year 1775, when he quitted Deal, and went to Edinburgh, and was admitted to the degree of doctor of phyſic in that univerſity; on which occaſion he defended a theſis, "*De Variolæ Inſitione*" Fixing, ſoon after this, in London, he became a licentiate of the College of Phyſicians; and for ſeveral years was one of the phyſicians of the Charity for Delivering Poor Married Women at their own Habitations. It was in the courſe of his practice at this inſtitution that he met with a caſe which he ſuppoſed to be an inſtance of a rupture of the uterus, and which he made the ſubject of a pamphlet publiſhed in 1785, and enlarged in a ſubſequent edition, under the title of "Obſervations on the Rupture of the Gravid Uterus," 8vo., 1789. He was likewiſe the author of ſome papers in the 5th and 6th volumes of "Medical Obſervations and Inquiries;" and was for ſome time phyſician to the Aſylum. His wife died in 1790; and the year following he married Mrs. Beauvoir, widow of the Rev. Dr. Oſmond B. Being now in the poſſeſſion of a conſiderable fortune, acquired by this marriage, he retired from the medical profeſſion, and, with his wife, viſited, in 1792, the Continent of Europe, and remained there till 1796, when they obtained permiſſion from the Directory

to

to return home through France. About the year 1800 he took poſſeſſion of a houſe (Ednam Houſe,) he had juſt before purchaſed at Kelſo, and was on his way from thence to London, when he was taken ill at Buxton, and, after a very ſhort illneſs, died. He was a ſenſible, well-informed man, of a mild and friendly diſpoſition; and his death is much regretted.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A live toad was lately found in a block of ſtone at Newark, which a workman was dividing with wedges. It was of a white colour, and meaſured three inches and a half in length. The brilliancy of the light appeared to overcome its faculties, as it immediately ſtretched out its legs, and ſeemed exhauſted. It died in about an hour, during which time it was ſeen by many hundreds of the inhabitants.

At the laſt meeting of the Newark Agricultural Society, held on the 8th of July, the following premiums were adjudged.—Ten guineas for the beſt ſhort horned bull, to Chriſtopher Neville, eſq., of Epworth.—Five guineas for the beſt long-woolled tup hog, to Mr. William Wilſon, of Flawborough.—Three guineas for the next beſt, to Mr. Thomas Thorpe, of Clifton.—Three guineas for the beſt tup hog, of the ſhort-woolled breed, to the Right Honourable Earl Manvers.—Four guineas for the four beſt long-woolled ewe hogs, to Mr. Henry Gilbert of Little Carlton.—Two guineas for the four next beſt, to Mr. W. Hill, of Kneighton. — Four guineas for the four beſt long-woolled wether hogs, to Mr William Hill, of Kneighton.—Three guineas for the three beſt ewe hogs of the ſhort-woolled breed, to Mr. Henry Huggins, of South Muſkham. — One guinea for the beſt boar ſhewn, to Mr. Benjamin Patchett, of Bingham.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. John Merchant, of Fiſkerton, to Miſs Mary Newbound.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Claypole, Mr. John Urton, late of Norton, near Sheffield, to Mrs. Jane Tomlinſon, of the former place. So anxious were this amorous pair to be led to the hymeneal altar, that though Mr. W.'s former wife was interred on Wedneſday, the marriage was ſolemnized with the uſual formalities on the Sunday following!

At Lincoln, Mr. James Snow, ſurgeon, to Miſs Marr.—Mr. John Fenwick, to Mrs. Stevenſon.

At Grantham, Mr. J. Heaſeldine, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs Briſtow.— Mr. Smalley, of Newark, to Miſs Bailey.

At Frampton, John Pearſon, eſq., of Sleaford, to Miſs Tunnard, of Frampton Houſe.

Mr. William Wilſon, attorney, of Louth, to Miſs C. Lewſam, of Keddington.

Died.] At Panton Houſe, Edmund Turner, eſq. 88.

At Stamford, Mr. Parnham, 70. — Mr. Betts, late maſter of the Coach and Horſes, 65.—Mr. Stanton, of the Ram public-houſe, 72.—Mrs. Nickſon, wife of Lieutenant N., of the 64th regiment, and niece to Alderman Bowker, of Stamford, 24.

At Caiſtor, Miſs Bell, only daughter of Mr. Joſ. B.

At Yarwell, Mrs. Peake.

At Boſton, Mr. Thomas Aſhlin, ſurgeon, of Burgh in the Marſh.—Mr. Weſt Waite, ironmonger.—Mrs. Dickins. — Mr. William Cowlham, late ſchoolmaſter.

At Harlaxton, Mrs. Robinſon, a maiden lady.

At Gainſboro', Mr. Samuel Margrave.

At Wainfleet, Mr. John Gray, 86.

At Ingleby, Mr. John Cheſwick, of Laughterton, 59.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

As ſome workmen were employed in ſinking a ciſtern at Meſſrs. Gardiner's factory at Leiceſter, they found, ten feet below the ſurface of the earth, the remains of a large Roman building, the walls of which were four feet thick, compoſed of alternate layers of foreſt ſtone and Roman brick. From the ſimilarity of the ſtructure to the ancient temple of Janus or Jury Wall, it is ſuppoſed to have formed part of that work, from which it is about one hundred yards diſtant.

Married.] At Leiceſter, William Gaven, eſq., to Miſs S. White, late of Jamaica.

At Lubenham, the Rev. J Hopkins, late fellow and tutor of Chriſt College, Cambridge, to Miſs Seare, late of Caſtle Hedingham, Eſſex.

Mr. J. Throſby, printer, to Miſs Cooper, of Swinford.

At Coleorton, W. W. Bailey, eſq., captain of the volunteer infantry of that place, to Miſs Mary Hibertſon, of Dunmore Hall, Eſſex.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Wallin. — Mr. Thomas Wheatley, late of the Black Lion Inn.—Miſs Nicols, eldeſt daughter of Mr. N. —Mr. Colwell Langdon, ſen., 70. — Mrs. Watts, relict of Mr. Alderman W. — Thomas Watchorn, eſq., 55. — Henry Carter, eſq., a gentleman of conſiderable literary attainments.—Mrs. Matthews.

At Little Bowden, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T., and daughter of Mr. Hawkes, of Lutterworth.

At Mountſorrel, Mrs. Whitehead, wife of Mr. W., ſurgeon.

At Braunſton, William Hodges, gent., formerly an eminent draper of Leiceſter, 72.

At Market Harborough, Mrs. Wright, wife of John W., eſq.

At Anſty, Daniel Allen Glover, eſq., formerly an eminent ſurgeon. The principal part of his property devolves to his nephew, the Rev. John G., of Trinity College, Oxford.

At Fleckney, Miſs Poſtlewaite, daughter of William P., eſq.

At Clifton Hotwells, whither ſhe went for the

the benefit of her health, Miſs Dorothy Clarke, daughter of Mr. Thomas C , of Burbage.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Weſton, Mr. William Bennett, of Calto, aged 80, to Miſs Sarah Adams, 60.

At Hanley, John Hatherley, eſq. of Fiſhwick, Devon, to Miſs Martha Wilſon, daughter of David W. eſq.

At Tamworth, Mr. Sheward, of Ipſley, to Miſs Walker.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Charles Marſh, to Miſs Sparrow.

At Madeley, Mr. John Harris, of Worceſter, to Miſs Gueſt, daughter of Mr. G. of Madeley Wood.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Chapman.

At the Hough, near Stafford, the lady of Wm. Orange, eſq. of the 38th regiment, daughter of the late Rev. W. B. Phillipſon, of Peterborough.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A meeting of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of Birmingham was held on the 4th of Auguſt, to take into conſideration the propriety of eſtabliſhing a public brewery company in that town. At this meeting it was reſolved that the ſum of 40,000l. be ſubſcribed in ſhares of 100l. each, as a capital for eſtabliſhing and carrying on ſuch a brewery; and that as ſoon as the ſubſcription ſhall amount to the above ſum, a general meeting of the ſubſcribers ſhall be called, and a committee appointed to endeavour to treat with the proprietors of the Britannia Brewery, who are willing to diſpoſe of it, for the purchaſe of the ſame. The preſent amount of ſubſcriptions exceeds 10,000l.

Married.] At Wootton Wawen, the Rev. M. T. Becher, late fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and head maſter of the royal grammar-ſchool in Bury St. Edmund's, to Mrs. Scott, relict of Lieut. S. of the royal navy.

At Aſton Beriath Botfield, eſq. of Dirtens, Salop, to Miſs Charlotte Withering, of the Larches, only daughter of the late Dr. W.

At Birmingham, Mr. Dimmock, of Moorcroft iron-works, to Miſs Bagnall, daughter of the late Mr. Edw. B. of Wedneſbury.

At Warwick, Mr. John Allen, to Miſs Elkington.

At Coventry, Mr. John Elderſhaw, to Miſs Alice Reeve.

J. Gardner, eſq., of Mapleborough Green, to Miſs Starkey, only daughter of John S., eſq., of Ipſley.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. James Willis, 53.—Mr. Baſil Hunt, an ingenious mechanic, 81.—Mr. Edward Whitfield, ſen.—Mr. Manton.—Mrs. Probin, wife of Mr. William P.—Mrs. Penton. — Mrs. Robinſon.—Mrs. Morris, wife of Mr. George M., 74.—Miſs Eſther Boden, 21.

At Coventry, Mr. John Peter, 59.

At Stourbridge, Miſs Edwards, of the Three Crowns.

At Earlington, Mr. Edward Roberts, formerly of Oxford, 56. He was ſuddenly ſeized with a fit while in perfect health, and immediately expired without uttering a word.

At Edgbaſton, Mr. J. P. Marindin, one of the oldeſt merchants of Birmingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, R. B. Dean, eſq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs S. Owen, daughter of the late Moſtyn, O., eſq. of Woodhouſe. — Mr. Gwynn, to Miſs Jane Morgan. — Mr. Newling, ſtationer, to Miſs Stringer, of Llanfair.

At Ludlow, G. T. Browne, eſq., of Winifred Dale, near Bath, to Miſs Mary Sneade, daughter of the Rev. Samuel S.

At Baſchurch, Mr. John Wingfield, of the Cottage, to Miſs E. Woolwich, of Little Neſs.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Smith.—Mr. W. Farrell, 68. — Mr. Brayne, formerly a butcher, but had retired from buſineſs.

At Wroxeter, Mrs. Clayton, 87.

At Woolerton, near Drayton, Mr. Liverſedge.

At Wellington, Mr. Lawley.

At Church Stretton, Mrs. Lloyd.

At Kinſall, near Oſweſtry, Mrs. Broughall, wife of Mr. Walter B.

At Oſweſtry, Mrs. Suſan Price.

At Leaton, Mr. Henry Kent.

At Wem, Mrs. Dickin, wife of the Rev. George D., rector of Moreton Corbet, and and vicar of Stanton. — Mrs. Kemp, wife of Mr. K., 66.

At Elleſmere, on his return from Parkgate, Mr. Joſeph Davies, ſen., of Shrewſbury.—Mr. Samuel Jackſon, of Caſtle Pulverbatch.

At Foxholes, near Wem, Mr. Samuel Cotton,

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Bewdley, Mr. Haſlewood, attorney, of Bridgnorth, to Mrs. Zouch, of Stratford on Avon.

At Shipſton on Stour, Mr. Parry, auctioneer, to Miſs Stephens.

At Kidderminſter, Mr. Thomas Willington, ironmonger, of London, to Miſs Green.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. William Waldron.—Miſs Pruen, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. P. — Mrs. Walker, widow of Mr. Matthew W.—Mrs. Tompkins, wife of Mr. T., maltſter, of Sidbury.

At Perſhore, Miſs Smith, daughter of George Smith Bradſhaw, eſq.

At Blithfield, the Rev. Walter Bagot, 74.

At Eveſham, Mrs. Burlingham, wife of Mr. Richard B.

At Fladbury, Miſs Harward, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. John H.

At Bewdley, Mrs. Wanklin, wife of Richard W., eſq., 61.

At Halford Bridge, Richard Davis, eſq., 72.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

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The following inſcription has been ſet up in Stoke Edith Church to the memory of the late Hon. Mrs. Foley, on the monument that was a ſhort time ſince erected to the Hon. Edward Foley:—"Sacred alſo to the memory of the Hon. Eliza Maria Foley. She was a woman of excellent underſtanding, which was diſplayed in active diſcretion, firmneſs of mind, and Chriſtian piety, capable and deſirous of compenſating to her children the loſs of one affectionate parent in the comprehenſive care and ability of the ſurvivor; a bleſſing which Divine Providence ſeemed to have reſerved to them, but was pleaſed, after a ſhort ſeaſon, to withdraw. She died the 9th July, 1805, aged 46 years, leaving to her elder offſpring, mourning for their loſs, a deep impreſſion of her inſtructions; and to the young, as unconſcious of it, the monitory tradition of her virtues."

Married.] At Hereford, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, a canon reſidentiary, to Miſs Underwood, daughter of the Rev. Mr. U.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Peckham, of the Red Lion Inn. — Mrs. Powlteney, relict of Mr. P., grocer, 86. — Mrs. Parker, mother of Mr. P., builder, 94.

At Manſel Lacy, Mr. Enſtone.

At Leominſter, Mr. T. Ford, 96. — Mr. Potter, 61.

At Bodenham, Mrs. Mary Pearce, relict of Mr. P., ſurgeon, late of Roſs.

At Eardiſland, Mr. James Penny, 42.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The workmen employed in digging the foundation for the new Blue Coat Hoſpital at Glouceſter (intended to be erected, upon an elegant and extenſive plan, on the ſite of the ancient building in Eaſtgate-ſtreet,) lately diſcovered, about ſix feet below the ſurface of the earth, the remains of a very curious teſſellated Roman pavement, thirty feet long, and twenty wide, divided into compartments, enriched with a great variety of ſcrolls, frets, and other architectural ornaments, and having a wreathed or braided border. The colours are white, red, bluiſh grey, and pale and dark brown. The *teſſeræ* are moſtly cubes of different ſizes, from one half to three quarters of an inch; ſome are triangular, and of various other ſhapes. The cement on which the pavement is laid is about an inch thick, and appears to be compoſed of ſand, pounded brick, and lime, forming together a very hard ſubſtance. The interſtices are filled up with cement, ſo hard, that it is even more difficult to break than the *teſſeræ* themſelves. The white and pale *teſſeræ* appear to be of hard calcareous ſtone, and bear a good poliſh; the red are of a fine ſort of brick; the bluiſh grey are of a hard argillaceous ſtone, found in many parts of Glouceſterſhire, and called *blue ſyas*; and the dark brown appear to be of the granite found at St. Vincent's Rocks, near Briſtol.

Married.] At Stroud, John Hillhouſe Wilcox, eſq., one of the ſheriffs of Briſtol, to Miſs Margaret Wathen, daughter of Sir Samuel W., of Stratford Houſe; and Iſaac Dighton, eſq., of Briſto, to Miſs Anna Maria W.

At Elmore, Mr. John Aſtman, of Moreton Valence, to Miſs Guilding, only daughter of Mr. Edward G.

At Farmcot Chapel, the Rev. Thomas Carpenter, to Miſs Fuller, youngeſt daughter of the late Captain William F., of the royal navy.

At Cheltenham, W. Long, eſq., of Swindon, Wilts, to Miſs C. Powell.

At Wollaſton, Mr. S. J. Harris, of Glouceſter, to Miſs Eleanor Thomas, daughter of the Rev. E. Thomas, of Curmdu, and rector of Veynor, in the county of Brecon.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Mrs. Sophia Williams, foundreſs of the new ſchool at that place, under the patronage of her Majeſty, 54.—J. Bezard, eſq., of Buckland, Worceſterſhire.

At Walton Houſe, near Tewkſbury, Mrs. Smithſend, relict of Nicholas S., eſq.

At Winchcomb, Charles Hayward, eſq.

At Chipping Camden, Mr. James Hows.

At Bibury, of an apoplectic fit, the Rev. Mr. Davies, rector of that place.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. James Morton, to Miſs Harriet Portlock.—Mr. William Wakelin, of the Crown Inn, to Miſs Barr, daughter of the late Mr. B., of Hinton, Berks.

Died.] At Wheatley, Mr. Thomas Davies, of the King's Arms.

At Biceſter, Mr. James Moore, attorney.—Mr. Henry Churchill, attorney.

At Burford, Mr. Waters, father of Mr. W., attorney.

At Oxford, Mrs. Ann Joy, relict of Mr. Thomas J., 84. — Mrs. Humfreys, 68.—Mrs. Collingridge, relict of Mr. Henry C., of Godington, 71.

At North Hinkſey, Mrs. Elizabeth Hern, wife of Mr. H., 30.

At Stadhampton, Mrs. Kerſey, wife of Mr. K., of the Crown Inn, 48.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Yaxley, having nearly attained the patriarchal age of "fourſcore and ten," Mr. Richard Weſton, who was for almoſt half a century maſter of the free-ſchool, and of a reſpectable boarding ſchool in that place. Mr. Weſton was a native of Leiceſterſhire, and had his attention directed to mathematical purſuits by hearing a neighbour, (Mr. Abraham Lord, an early contributor to the Gentleman's Diaries,) relate the intereſting hiſtory of that excellent mathematician Thomas Simpſon, who was alſo a native of Leiceſterſhire. Mr. Weſton, between the age of twenty and thirty, obtained an appointment as an officer of excife; after which, being fixed at Peterborough, he formed an intimacy

with the celebrated Landen, who then reſided at Walton, a village near Peterborough. At this period Mr. Weſton was an able correſpondent in Martin's Magazine, Turner's Exerciſes, the Ladies' Diary, and other periodical publications, part of which is devoted to the ſolution of mathematical problems. One of the queſtions Mr. Weſton then propoſed (ſee Ladies' Diary, 1758, or Hutton's Diarian Miſcellany, vol. 3, p. 64,) was ſo abſtruſe and difficult, that the only perſons who attempted to ſolve it were Landen and Simpſon. Mr. Weſton was not leſs noted for his ſkill in writing an admirable hand, than for his diligence and fidelity as a teacher, and his acquirements as a mathematician: and ſo little was his conſtitution affected by the advance of time, that at eighty years of age his writing was as maſterly as when he was in the prime of life. Mr Weſton had a very extenſive and accurate knowledge of the theory of muſic, and ſuch ſkill and judgment in the practice of it as a vocal performer, as long rendered him the delight of every feſtive board he attended. This qualification, united with his general knowledge and vivacity, and a rich fund of genuine humour, made his ſociety courted by all who knew him, and who had ſenſe enough to augment by his means "the feaſt of reaſon, and the flow of ſoul."

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The new turnpike road from Cambridge to the New North Road is likely to be ſoon completed. Lord Hardwicke has lately ſubſcribed 500l. in addition to his former large ſubſcription, and other ſums are expected to be ſubſcribed for the purpoſe.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for acts for incloſing the commons and waſte grounds in the reſpective pariſhes of Landbeach, Steeple, Morden, and in that of St. Andrew the Leſs, commonly called Barnwell in the town of Cambridge.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Stephen Pryor, to Miſs Smith, of Weſt Wratting.

At Milton, the Rev. Charles Pine Coffin, of East Down, Devon, to Miſs Charlotte Knight, ſecond daughter of Samuel K., eſq.

At Cheſterton, Lieut. Alexander Anderſon, of the royal marines, to Mrs. Denoon, relict of Captain D.

Died.] At Shelford, Louiſa, the wife of Charles Wale, eſq. Lieut.-col. of the 67th regiment of foot.

At How's Houſe, Mr. Richard Harvey.

At Soham, Mr. Edward Cooper, 32.

At Wentworth, in the Iſle of Ely, Mr. Michael Brand.

At Cambridge, Mr. George Smith, of the Harp public houſe. Having formerly been a waggoner he was carried to the grave agreeably to his own requeſt by ſix waggoners in ſmock frocks.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Farſford, Richard Clarke, eſq. of the third dragoon guards, to Philippa only daughter and heireſs of the late Rev. G. Tymms, of Dallington.

Died.] At Oundle, aged 87, William Walcot, M.D. who acted for many years as a magiſtrate and deputy lieutenant for this county. He was formerly of Jeſus college, Cambridge; M.B. 1742, M.D. 1747. He has bequeathed legacies to the following perſons, which were paid to them the day after his death:—To his houſekeeper, 50l. a-year; to his footman, 50l. a-year; to his coachman, 20l. a-year; and 100l. in caſh to each of them; to his gardener, 200l.; to his ſervent maids, who lately entered his ſervice, 10l. each, and double mourning; to his barber, 5l.; to his tailor, 10l; to his blackſmith, 10.; and to ſeveral ſervants who had formerly lived with a him, 5l. each.

At Abington Lodge, Mr. Hawkes.

At St. Martin's Stamford Baron, Mr. Stanton, 72.—Mr. Betts, late maſter of the Coach and Horſes Inn.

At Peterborough, Mr. John Miller, ſurgeon, 42.

At Northampton, Mrs. Gooding, relict of Mr G., 93.—Mrs Ann Wykes, widow of Mr. Thomas W., 62.

At Yarwell, near Wansford, Mrs. Peake, 45.

At Towceſter, Mrs. Margaret Worley, 79.

At Eaſt Haddon, Mr. William Garrett.

NORFOLK.

The annual meeting and feſtival, eſtabliſhed by Thomas Wm. Coke, eſq. for the encouragement of Agriculture (the firſt of ſciences and ſource of commerce) and for promoting more particularly the improvement of live ſtock, in this county, commenced on the 23d of June. The company began to aſſemble at Holkham-hall about ten o'clock, and were introduced to Mr. Coke, who, attended by his numerous viſitors, ſoon after proceeded on horſeback to Mr. Wright's farm, at Longlands, in the Park; where ſeveral implements of huſbandry were exhibited. Meſſrs. Cordwell and Brewſter's machine for dreſſing corn, was very much approved of, and conſidered a mechanical improvement of real utility. Mr. Shephard, of Chippenham, exhibited a cultivator; Mr. Balls, an irrigator; and Meſſrs. Mather and Browne, a chaff cutting machine.—A dibbling machine from London was condemned as imperfect. Mr. Money Hill, of Waterden; Mr Reeve, of Wighton; Mr. George, of Dunſtan; Mr. Purdie, of Egmere; Mr. Davis, of Burnham; and Mr. H. Blyth, of Burnham, ſhewed ſome capital Southdown ſhearling wethers in their wool for the prizes. Mr. Oakes, of Burnham, alſo ſhewed a Southdown wether, but being a two-ſhear, was ineligible for the prize. Mr. Reeve ſhewed two fine Leiceſter ſhearling rams in their wool, and ſeveral pens of Southdown theaves (ewe hoggetts). Mr. Johnſon, of Kempſton, ſhewed a pen of Leiceſter-theaves, and Mr. Moſely, a Suffolk boar, for the

the prizes. There was alſo a ſhew of Mr. Coke's Leiceſter rams, two Spaniſh rams, &c. After viewing this excellent ſtock, the gentlemen returned to the hall about 4 o'clock, where Mr. Coke, in the moſt ſplendid and hoſpitable manner, entertained 170 noblemen, gentlemen, and yeomen. In the evening there was a ſale of his fine Leiceſter rams. The ſecond day's buſineſs commenced with the ſale of Leiceſter theaves and ewes, moſt of which were purchaſed by Lord Thanet and Mr. Buckley, of Leiceſter. — Immediately after the ſale, Mr. Coke and the gentlemen preſent mounted their horſes, and proceeded through luxuriant fields of ſainfoin, to view his half-bred Merino lambs, (a croſs of the Spaniſh and Southdown) and alſo the drilling of turnip ſeed, and other operations of huſbandry; and from thence to Mr. Wright's barn, where the men were clipping Mr. Coke's extraordinary fine flock of Southdowns. Here alſo were to be ſeen the implements of huſbandry, the pens of prize ſheep, &c and Mr. Purdy's remarkably fine ſteer, and heifers of the Devonſhire breed. After a due examination of the ſtock, fleeces, &c. and alſo the premiſes and agricultural arrangements, the viſitors returned to the manſion houſe, where they were entertained in the ſame ſumptuous ſtyle as on the preceeding day, to the number of 270. After dinner, Mr. John Herring, jun. produced three ſhawls manufactured by Meſſrs. John Herring and Sons, of Norwich, *entirely* of Mr. Coke's beautiful Southdown fleece, which obtained ſuch general admiration as to induce the company preſent to order many of the ſame fabric.— Mr. Tollet, ſaid he had tried all kinds of wool, and had proved that we can grow in this country wool equal, if not ſuperior, to the fineſt Spaniſh. He had ſold all his Merino wool at 4s 6d per lb. and his fleeces averaged 19s. 6d. The ſale of Southdown Theaves then took place. Sir W. W. Wynne, Sir R. Harland, and Mr. M. Hill, were the principal purchaſers. The buſineſs of this day concluded with the letting of Southdown Tups. On the third day, the company met at eleven o'clock, and went to the ſlaughter-houſe to view the ſheep killed the preceding evening. They afterwards went to the farm-yard, where a ſhearling Southdown ram, the property of Mr. Powell, of Broomſthorpe, was ſhewn againſt a ſhearling Southdown ram of Mr. Davis's, of Caſtleacre; the judges determined in favour of Mr. Powell, and thought the ſheep worthy to have been admitted amongſt the competitors or the prize cup. The different agricultural implements were then tried. The company, nearly 200, ſat down to dinner at 4 o'clock. Immediately after the King and a few ſelect toaſts had been given, the prizes were placed on the table, adjudged, and preſented by Mr. Coke to the following gentlemen: To Mr. Reeve, of Wighton, for his ſhearing Leiceſter fat wether; and for his Leiceſter ſhearling ram, two ſilver cups, value 10 guineas each. To Mr. H. Blyth, of Burnham, for the beſt Southdown ſhearling fat wether, a ſilver cup, value 10 guineas. To Mr. Johnſon, of Kempſton, for the beſt pen of ten Leiceſter theaves, a ſilver cup, value 10 guineas. To Mr. Purdy, of Egmere, for four pens of Southdown theaves, a ſilver cup, value 10 guineas. To Mr. Money Hill, for the beſt Southdown ſhearling ram, a ſilver cup, value 10 guineas. To John Moſely, eſq. of Toſts, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas for his Suffolk boar. In preſenting the ſilver cup, value 10 guineas, to Mr. Beck, of Weſt Lexham, for irrigating 35 acres of meadow, which this year produced 70 tons of hay, where only ruſhes grew before, Mr. Coke ſaid, that no county was more capable of this kind of improvement than Norfolk, and he hoped that landlords in general would give every encouragement to their tenants in this particular, which would ultimately render this county a perfect garden.—Mr. Beck had been the firſt to try the experiment, (under the direction of that able engineer and mineralogiſt, Mr. Wm. Smith, who had lately preſerved upwards of 45,000 acres in this county, from the inroads of the ſea) at an expence of more than 900l. but he had found ſo much advantage to ariſe from it, that he had taken the whole expence upon himſelf; although Mr. Coke offered to defray it, on a proportionate increaſe of rent. Mr. Coke ſaid he never preſented a prize cup with ſo much ſatisfaction; for never was a premium ſo well deſerved. Mr. Coke then gave as toaſts—Irrigation—and, an Incloſure of *all* Waſtes! With reſpect to the premiums for encouraging improvements in agricultural implements, there were none this year that could claim the prize. Cordwell and Brewſter's winnowing machines were well conſtructed, and ſome of the other implements had alſo their reſpective merits; too much praiſe could not be given to the Rev. Mr. Barker, for his ſucceſsful exertions of extraordinary mechanical abilities, in the production of an inſtrument, which Mr. Coke ſaid, he conſidered ſo excellent and applicable to agricultural implements, that he preſented Mr. Barker with a moſt elegant ſilver cup, with its cover. The buſineſs finally terminated with the ſale of Mr. Coke's Devon cows and bulls, and the company departed highly gratified with the objects which this magnificent houſe, extenſive park, and beautiful plantations, had preſented, as well as with the liberality and attention of their illuſtrious poſſeſſor.

Married.] Mr. Haſlewood, riding-officer of the cuſtoms at Holme, to Miſs Shank, of Ferrington, St. Clements.

Mr. John Kelly, jun. merchant of Yarmouth, to Miſs Eliza Barkett, of Nottingham.

At Lynn, Thomas Allen, eſq. to Miſs Hogg, daughter of George H, eſq.

At Norwich, Mr. Henry Maſon, printer, to Miſs Leeds.

Died.] At Yarmouth, Mr. James Hammond.

At Wereham, Mr. George Hubbard, ſon of Mr. H., of the George Inn.

At

At Walſingham, Mr. William Banyard, miller.

At Lynn, Mrs. Hardyman, mother of the Rev. William H., 74.

At Shottiſham, Mrs. Howlett, wife of Mr. John H.

At Hampton, Mrs. Ann Hart, wife of Mr. John H., 73.

At South Creak, Mr. Joſeph Redgrave, 30.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Johnſon, wife of Mr. Thomas J., 27.

At Clarton, Mr. William Batchelor, 45.

At Calton, Mr. C. H. Calton, of Norwich, 54.

At Loddon, Miſs Mary Faverman, 38.

At Lenwade Mills, Mr. P. Foſter, merchant.

At Hayneford, Sir Charles Playters, bart. 57. He is ſucceeded in the title by his half brother, now Sir William, who is abroad.

At Wells, Mrs. Nettleton, wife of Mr William N., merchant.

At Guiſt, Mr. Thomas Cornwell, wine-merchant

At Aylſham, Mrs. Cook, relict of Bell C, gent. 87.

At Norwich, Mrs. E. Amey, 74.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Charles T, 29.—Mr. Benjamin Pendleton.—Mr. T. Stevenſon, 63.—Mr. Stannard, many years a conſtable and one of the ſtandard bearers of this city.—Francis Goſſling, eſq. an eminent diſtiller.—Mr. Edward Booth, book binder, 22.—Mr. William Farton, corn and coal-merchant, and collector of the tonnage duties, 57.—Miſs C. Pye, daughter of Mr. P. attorney.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Burgh Caſtle, Admiral Mac Dougall, to Miſs Wright, only daughter of Richard W., eſq. of Harling Hall.

Daniel Shepherd, eſq. of Ipſwich, to Miſs Roper, only daughter of the late Mr. R., of Hopton.

Died.] At Brandon, Miſs Willett, youngeſt daughter of Mr Field W., banker.

At Boteſdall, Mr. Edward Debenham, 66.

At Bury, Mr. John Baſham, only ſon of Mr. B., 22.—Mr Richard Cooper.—Frances, the eldeſt daughter of Mr. Dingle, bookſeller, 8.—Mr. Howe, of the Buſhel inn.

At Avington Hall, near Clare, Mr. T. Chickall.

At Shadingfield, Mr. Freeman, miller.

At Stradbrook, Mr. Thomas Betts.

At St. Peterſburgh, in Ruſſia, aged 66, Mr. John Pettite, formerly of Bradfield, near Bury. He embarked for Ruſſia in the year 1790, for the purpoſe of improving the ſyſtem of farming in that country, where, from his upright conduct and extenſive knowledge of agriculture, he was much noticed by all ranks, and reſpected by all who knew him.

ESSEX.

A great number of alterations are now taking place at Landguard Fort. The magazines and ſtore houſes are now taking down, and the ſtores removed to the *depot* forming at Harwich. The ditch is to be deepened, the embraſures cloſed up, the walls raiſed, and the cannon new mounted upon a different conſtruction. Artificers are now employed in mounting two mortars on the Downs between the fort and the ſea, the largeſt of which weighs 82¾ cwt. and its bed, which is of caſt iron, upwards of 94 cwt. As ſoon as they are mounted, the young officers belonging to the royal marine artillery, will be daily exerciſed in throwing ſhells.

Married.] At Great Baddow, Mr. Jefferſon, woollen draper, of Monument Yard, London, to Miſs Polley, eldeſt daughter of Mr. P. of Galleywood Common.

Mr. Thomas Little, of Great Leighs, to Miſs S. Hills.

Died.] At Saling Grove, at the houſe of her father, B. Goodrich, eſq. the wife of Bartlet Bridger Shedden, eſq. of Keppel-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, London.

At Colcheſter, Mr. John Fenning.

At Brentwood, Mr Reeve.

At Copford, Mr. John Hampton, 75.

At Little Waltham, Mrs Beardwell.

At Quickbury, near Harlow, Mr. George Parris.

At Harwich, Mr. Francis Pullam, one of the capital burgeſſes, 78.

KENT.

Married.] At St. Peter's, Iſle of Thanet, Thomas Pickles, eſq. of Vine-ſtreet Piccadilly, to Mrs. Dawſon, of Hawley-ſquare, Margate.

At Lewiſham, M. F. Hommey, eſq. of Charlton, to Miſs Henry, of Sydenham, daughter of the late David H., eſq.

At St. Lawrence, in the Iſle of Thanet, Francis William Auſten, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to Miſs Gibſon, eldeſt daughter of John G. eſq. of Ramſgate.

At Aſhford, the Rev John Bond, chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cambridge, to Miſs Sophia Smart, daughter of captain S., of the engineers.

At Folkſtone, quarter-maſter Elliot, of the 43d infantry, to Miſs Valyer.

At Patrixbourn, William Wells, eſq. to Miſs Hughes, eldeſt daughter of the late William H., eſq. of Betſhanger.

Captain Sober, of the 1ſt dragoon guards, to Mrs. Bytheſea, relict of the Rev. Mr. B., of Wortham.

Died.] At Tunbridge Wells, Sophia, Counteſs of Mount Edgcumbe, third daughter and coheireſs of John, Earl of Buckinghamſhire. Her Ladyſhip was born the 26th of March 1768, and married the 25th of Feb. 1789, Richard Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, by whom ſhe has left five amiable children, three ſons and two daughters. She was beautiful in her perſon, an exemplary mother, her heart was tender and benevolent, and her manners gentle and unaſſuming.

At Elham, Mr. William Knowles, maſter of the charity ſchool.

The Rev. Edward Burkitt, vicar of Northbourn and Shoulden.

At

At Maidſtone, Mr. Thomas Cooke, banker.

At Greenwich, Stephen John Maule, eſq.

At Rocheſter, Mr. Franks, many years a ſchool-maſter in Chatham, 74.

At Strood, R Bigger, eſq.—Mr. Farthing.

At Tunbridge Wells, Sir John Chardin Muſgrave, bart of Eden Hall, Cumberland, 50. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon who is a minor.—Mrs. Page, widow of J. Page, eſq. of Great St. Helen's, London.

At Canterbury, Mr. Samuel Mineard, formerly organiſt in that cathedral; a man poſſeſſed of great muſical abilities. He was the ſon of the late Mr. John Mineard, maltſter, who died in 1790, and left, by will, if his ſon Samuel Mineard ſhould die without iſſue, 100l. to the ſtewards of the Moravian chapel, and 100l. to the ſtewards of the late Mr. Whitfield's Tabernacle, in Briſtol, for the propagation of the Goſpel; 100l. to the poor of the tabernacle; intereſt thereof to be given to the poor in Chriſtmas week yearly, 100l. to the Infirmary; and 100l. to the Magdalen Hoſpital.—Mrs. Lukyn, 82.—Mr. Samuel Belſay, 74.—Mr. B. Durval, 48.

At the Hive, Mrs. Wadman, wife of Francis W., eſq. gentleman uſher to the late Princeſs Amelia, and niece to the late celebrated Sir John Comyns, lord chief baron of the exchequer.

At Dover, Mrs. Blackwood, widow of the Rev. William B., late chaplain in the 18th regiment of foot.

At Crayford, the Rev. Philip Walter, 47 years rector of that pariſh, 78.

Off Hythe, Mr. William Pitts, Midſhipman, belonging to His Majeſty's ſhip Pomone, and ſon of Lieutenant-Colonel Pitts, of the Bridlington Volunteers, now collector of the cuſtoms at Whitby, 16. This young gentleman having been diſpatched from the ſhip with the maſter's mate and ſix ſeamen, to procure a ſupply of water, a ſudden ſquall of wind upſet the boat, and conſigned the whole number to a watery grave, notwithſtanding the exertions of ſome fiſhermen, who were not far diſtant.

SURRY.

Married.] At Merton, Robert Chriſtie, eſq. of Mark-lane, London, to Miſs J. A. Newton, daughter of John N. eſq. of Merton Abbey.

At Kingſton, the Rev. G. D. Renaud, vicar of Chilham, Suſſex, to Miſs Bennet, eldeſt daughter of the late Captain B. of the Marines.

Died.] At Aſhurſt, Henry Spottiſwoode, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late John S. eſq. of Spottiſwoode, in the county of Berwick.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Eaſt Bourne, Mr. Hood, collector of the cuſtoms, to Miſs Beckett.

Died.] At Brighthelmſtone, where he had been for the benefit of his health only three days, Wm. Perryman, eſq. of Ponton, near Grantham, 52.

At Lewes, John Addams, eſq. of Rotherhithe, in conſequence of having been thrown out of his chair and broken his leg, the laſt day of the races.

At Crowlink, near Eaſt Bourne, Mrs. Raſon, wife of Mr. R.

At Petworth, the Rev. Thomas Vernon, for more than 20 years aſſiſtant miniſter of that pariſh; alſo rector of Sutton, in this county, and of Penſelwood, in the county of Somerſet. With a character perfectly pure and unſpotted; with manners ſingularly blameleſs and mild; in his official duties, punctual, exemplary, zealous, indefatigable; a friend and father to the poor, he lived reſpected, and died lamented, by all who knew him.

HAMPSHIRE.

It would be a want of regard for humanity, and reſpect for extraordinary benevolence, if we did not notice a plan lately put into execution by Edward Simeon, eſq. of St. John's, Iſle of Wight. This gentleman, fully impreſſed with the benefits of ſea-bathing, according to the teſtimony of the beſt medical authorities, has prepared accommodations, at his reſidence in the Iſle of Wight, for the reception of twelve invalids at a time, half males and half females, who will be received, boarded, lodged, and have the uſe of a bathing-machine and warm ſea baths, for one month, at the expiration of which time they will make room for twelve other invalids, and ſo on ſucceſſively, during the bathing months of Auguſt, September, and October. All that is required for admiſſion is an atteſtation from a proper medical authority, that the caſe requires ſuch relief, and a teſtimony from the miniſter and four houſekeepers of Reading, that the patient is of good moral character. The inſtitution is limited; and it is highly probable, that the liberal founder of it will adopt means to render it perpetual.

Married.] At Newchurch, Iſle of Wight, Mr. J. N. Robinſon, of Portſmouth, to Miſs M. Butcher.

Died.] Chriſtian, wife of the Rev. C. H. White, rector of Shalden, Hants, and daughter of the late Alexander St. Barbe, eſq. of Bath. This moſt excellent and lovely woman was torn from her afflicted huſband and family in the 22nd year of her age, and is another afflicting inſtance of the inſtability of earthly happineſs.

The Rev. Henry R. Drummond, rector of Fawley.

At Portſmouth, W. Ellis, eſq. clerk of the peace for the county.—Mr Barnard.—Miſs E. R. Martin, eldeſt daughter of Mr. M. ſtationer —John Iſaac, ſon of Mr. Legg, bookſeller.

At his houſe, South Sea Common, W. V. Johnſon, eſq. ſecretary to Admiral Martin. He belonged to the navy 30 years, and ſupported

ported his ſtation in it with credit and propriety.

At Fareham, Mrs. Dick, wife of Mr. D. of the King's Arms, Goſport.

At Baſingſtoke, Mr. Atwood, an eminent currier. His death was occaſioned by his jumping out of a gig, and breaking his leg.

At Quarley, Mrs. Duke, relict of John D. eſq. of Sarſon, 75.

WILTSHIRE.

Of all races of ſheep, now fully naturalized in England, the South-Down are found to be the moſt profitable. Mr. William Dyke made, ſome time ſince, a comparative trial between the Wiltſhire and South-Down breeds. It was on a farm of 230 acres of arable ground. The ſheep were generally fed on about 40 acres of new field, 40 acres of old field, 14 acres of water-meadow, and 24 acres of paſture. Till 1791, the flock on theſe grounds conſiſted uſually of from 320 to 360 Wiltſhire breeding ewes, which produced 300 lambs, annually. From 1791, a flock of 430 South-Downs was ſubſtituted. Theſe, affording 430 lambs, yielded, in all, an annual profit of 304l. 10s. more than had been obtained from the Wiltſhire flock.

Married.] At Trowbridge, Mr. Joachim Ball, to Miſs Ann Sheppard.

At Martin, Mr. Joſeph Humley, to Miſs Ann Thayne.

At Alton Barns, Mr. Wm. Rowden, of Compton Chamberlain, to Miſs Maſlen.

At Sutton, Mr. J. Vennell, of Chippenham, to Miſs Mary Ruſs.

Died.] At Weſt Yatton, Mr. John Skeate, 77.

At Shaſton, Mrs. Fitz, wife of Mr. Walter F.

At Saliſbury, ſuddenly, on his way home from Wincheſter fair, Mr. John Walters, a reſpectable dairy-man near Frome.

At Wingfield, John Wadman, eſq. formerly a lieutenant in the navy, and lately on the liſt of retired commanders, 76. He was the laſt ſurvivor of an ancient and reſpectable family in this county.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Farringdon, Thomas Goodlake, eſq. of Letcombe, to Miſs Mills, only daughter of W. Yarnton M. eſq. of Wadley Houſe.

At Cholſey, William Butler, eſq. ſole heir of Wm. B. eſq. of Aſhbury, to Miſs Bacon, of Henley, Oxfordſhire.

Died.] Mr. Joſeph Bicheno, ſecond ſon of the Rev. James B. of Newbury, 19. He was bathing in the river Kennet, near that town, when he ſuddenly ſunk in deep water; and although three other young men were with him, they could yield him no aſſiſtance, and he was drowned.

At Windſor, Miſs Buſby, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Hungerford, Mr. John Coxhead, coachmaker, partner to Mr. Fuller, of Bath.

At Winkfield, Simon Wallen, eſq. He was found dead in his bed.

At Reading, Mr. Stephen Butler, 67.—Mrs. Tanner, mother of Mr. T. brewer.—Mr. Port, many years a reſident in this town, a native of Guilford, Surrey.

At Hopgraſs Farm, near Hungerford, Mr. Wm. Webb.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, William Gale Redwar, eſq. of Jamaica, to Miſs Harriet Freeman, of Portland-place, ſecond daughter of the late Thomas F. eſq. of Antigua.—Mr. Younge, gentleman-commoner of Edmund-Hall, Oxford, to Miſs Newport, eldeſt daughter of Edward N. eſq. of Keyford Houſe, Somerſet.—Lieutenant S. Bond, of the Royal Marines, to Miſs Matilda Dover, of Plymouth.

The Rev. H. Davis, vicar of Somerton, to Miſs Anna Barrett, of Charlton Adam.

At Sodbury, the Rev. Thomas Brooke, vicar of Mangotsfield, to Miſs Iſabella Frances Brooke, daughter of the late H. F. Brooke, eſq.

Died.] At Clifton, Anthony Lyſter, eſq. of New Park, county of Roſcommon, Ireland, late captain in the 4th dragoon guards.—Miſs Dumbleton, eldeſt daughter of Charles D. eſq. of Bath.—Mrs. Tottenham, wife of Ponſonby T. eſq. M. P.

At Bath, Michael Richardſon, eſq. merchant, of Liverpool.—Wm. Radford, eſq. of Taviſtock, Devonſhire.—Mr. Forman, attorney.—Suddenly, Mr. William Tate, portrait painter, late of Mancheſter, in the neighbourhood of which his reputation as an artiſt was well known; and in that particular department, to which he devoted his chief attention, few of his contemporaries have excelled him. He was ſeveral years a pupil to the late Mr. Wright, of Derby, with whom he lived in habits of the greateſt intimacy, and by whom he was ſtrongly urged to the purſuit of the higher branches of the profeſſion; but being well aware of the great difficulty attending hiſtorical compoſitions, as well as the ſmall encouragement held out by the public, he did not paint many hiſtorical pictures; but of late years frequently amuſed himſelf with landſcapes, and a few effects of fire-light, in which he admirably imitated the ſtyle of his inſtructor, and it is much to be lamented that he has not left more ſpecimens of his abilities in this department. He particularly excelled in colouring, and his portraits were generally conſidered as faithful likeneſſes. As a man he was univerſally reſpected, and his death will long be lamented by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance; his amiable manners, warm heart, and liberal diſpoſition, endeared him to his family and a highly reſpectable circle of friends.—At his houſe in Gay-ſtreet, full of years and of good deeds, Thomas Weſt, eſq. many years an eminent apothecary of this city.—During

life

life he proved himself a most active, useful member of society; and since his retirement from his professional pursuits, he zealously devoted his time to the promotion of several charitable institutions in this city, and the Sunday-schools and School of Industry were the particular objects of his care and solicitude.—Mrs. Fowell, wife of John F esq.—Mrs. Creaver, mother of Thomas C. esq.—Mr. Charles Midlane, painter and glazier, 66.

At Wells, Richard Jenkyns, esq.

The Rev. John Phelps, rector of Criston, near Axbridge, many years curate of Sutton.

At Bristol, Mrs. Mary Gregory, sister of the late Rev. Richard G. 100.—Mr. John Lee, sen. of the Bell inn.—Miss F. Pratt, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. 19.

DORSETSHIRE.

The following statement has been circulated by Mr. W. Neyle, and appears to merit public notice.—"As the superiority of the vaccine or cow pock over the small pox, may, perhaps, be best seen, by a comparative view of their different effects, I think it may be of public utility to make known the result of the observations respecting both diseases, as they fell under my notice, during the progress of a general inoculation, which took place here, and in the adjoining parish of Burlston, this month; in the first week of which I inoculated with variolous or small pox matter 336 patients, 30 of whom had been inoculated with cow pox matter last summer, and two four years since, by myself, and four more by other gentlemen. These 36 were now inoculated for their own satisfaction. I *now* also vaccinated 12, of whom two were variolated within *forty-eight* hours after the insertion of the vaccine fluid; the other ten, with nine others who had before this time passed the cow pox, stood their chance without further inoculation. The result has been as follows:—Of those variolated, viz. 300, although strictly dieted, well physicked, and in general, highly and commendably attentive to all my directions, (which were rigidly cool and antiphlogistic) and although the weather has been tolerably favourable for the season, (a brisk north, or north east wind prevailing generally during the month) 40 have had a more than common sprinkling of pustules, occasioning a good deal of trouble to their friends; 45 have had it so heavy as to require constant attendance, both by night and day, during the eruptive fever and state of maturation, having been *all*, for a shorter or longer period, blind; ten have been so dangerously ill as to demand regular medical attendance, and have recovered with much difficulty, and, in one or two instances, even against hope; and one has actually fallen a victim to the disorder.—*Whereas all* (in number 57) who had been before, or were at this time, vaccinated, escaped contagion from the small pox, although they lived intermixed with those sick in that disorder, in the same village, under the same roofs, nay, in the same chambers with them, having passed what can scarcely be termed a disease, without pain to themselves, or trouble to their friends, without attention to diet or regimen, and—what may be thought still better—without *physic!*"

DEVONSHIRE.

At a numerous meeting of the gentlemen, farmers, &c. of Barnstaple and its vicinity, on the 4th of August, it was resolved, that a society for the improvement of agriculture would be highly beneficial to the north of Devon; and that a meeting should be held on the 18th of September next, to arrange a plan for that purpose.

Married.] At Staverton, Mr. C. Edwards, son of Jeffry E. esq. to Miss Allen, daughter of Mrs. A. and grand niece of T. Bradridge, esq. of Kingston-house. She is one of the exact number of 70 nephews and nieces (including grand-nephews and nieces) of that gentleman.

At Lympston, Mr. Wm. Dicken, of Tiverton, to Miss Sweetland.

At Tiverton, Captain Campbell, of the 9th regiment of foot, to Miss Harrington.

At Exeter, E. W. L. Popham, esq. late brigadier general on the Exeter garrison staff, to Miss E. Andrew, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon A. of Powderham.—J. W Fallon, esq. barrister, to Miss Brand, daughter of the late Henry B. esq. of Topsham.

At Colyton, Captain Lee, of Barnstaple, to Miss Sampson.

Died.] At Teignmouth House, Henry Chichley Michell, esq. son of the late Rev. Henry M. vicar of Brighthelmstone, and rector of Maresfield, Sussex.

At Tiverton, Richard Nesbitt, esq. formerly major in the 63d regiment of foot.

At Great Torrington, the infant son and only child of Dr. Waldon.

At Topsham Bridge, Mr. Solomon Ferguson, one of the proprietors of the salt refinery.

At Exeter, Mrs. Stooke, wife of Mr. S.

At Pinhoe, Miss Nicks, eldest daughter of Mr. Roger N.

At Plymouth, Mr. George Williams, attorney at law, son of the Rev. Jonathan W. Lieutenant Gibbs, of the Cornwall militia.

At South Petherton, Miss Charlotte Prowse, daughter of John P. esq. 19.

At Plympstock, near Plymouth, Thomas Lockyer, esq aged 50 years, from a mortification in his leg, occasioned by his being thrown out of his gig, returning from Plymouth to his seat of Wembury Great-house. The circumstances of the accident were these: The gig horse, being a spirited animal, took fright, near Plympstock, at a cow rising suddenly from the side of the road, set off full gallop, and, jerking the gig very much on one side, threw Mr. L. out on the road so violently

violently as to tear his boot, and lacerate the calf of his leg moſt dreadfully. In this agonizing ſituation he lay for ſome time, till found and taken up by his ſervant and ſome perſons returning from work, by whom he was conveyed to Plympſtock, to the hoſpitable houſe of Captain Bulteel, of the royal navy. Medical aſſiſtance was immediately ſummoned to his relief: the wound was dreſſed; but on opening it the enſuing morning, to the great ſurprize of the faculty, it appeared a mortification had begun to take place: and, notwithſtanding every ſurgical aſſiſtance, Mr. L. languiſhed a week, and then expired, having ſuſtained his ſhort but painful illneſs, till the hour of his diſſolution, with manly fortitude and reſignation. He was a truly hoſpitable and friendly man in his ſocial intercourſe with mankind, and has left an afflicted widow and numerous family to deplore the loſs of an affectionate huſband and a kind indulgent father. Mr. L. had juſt retired, with an independent fortune, with his family, to his newly-built manſion-houſe of Wembury, and about a month ſince began to reſide there to enjoy the fruits of his induſtry, when he was, by a fatal accident, untimely cut off.

CORNWALL.

At the meeting of the Cornwall Agricultural Society, the following were the adjudications of premiums at Helſton, on the 29th of July:—To Mr. W. Oſborne, of St. Hillary, for the beſt bull, 5l. 5s.; V. Vyvyan, eſq. for the ſecond beſt ditto, 2l. 2s.; Mr. S. Plomer, of Gluvias, for the beſt ram, free for all England, 5l. 5s.; Mr. J. Plomer, of Manaccan, for the beſt ram, yeaned in Cornwall, 3l. 3s.; Mr. Joſ Jacka, of Wendron, for the beſt hog-ram, ditto, 2l. 2s.; Mr. Sickler, of Gwinear, for the beſt fat wether ſheep, two years old, 2l. 2s.; Ditto, for the ſecond beſt ditto, 1l. 1s.; Mr. N. Roberts, of Manaccan, for the beſt boar, 2l. 2s.

Married.] At Falmouth, Captain Dinely, of the Duke of Montroſe packet, to Miſs Agnes Cooper, daughter of Mr. C. ſurgeon of the Prince of Wales packet.

At St. Stephen's, near St. Auſtell, Mr. W. Tremayne, of Newlyn, to Miſs Grace Salter.

Died.] At Bodmin, a few days after his arrival from the Eaſt Indies, Robert Denniſon, eſq.

At Kenegie, Mrs. Lambert, relict of C. L. eſq. and ſiſter to Lord Sherborne.

WALES.

Died.] At Swanſea, the Earl of Landaff. His Lordſhip was in perfect health the evening before his death, when he was walking and enjoying the beauties of the romantic ſcenery in the neighbourhood of Swanſea. He had alſo beſpoke a play for the following evening. In the interim he was found dead in his bed! He was created, Sept. 20, 1783, Baron Landaff, of Thomaſtown, in the county of Tipperary; and advanced to the dignity of a Viſcount, Dec. 20, 1793; and to that of an Earl, Nov. 1797. Married, Sept. 6, 1764, firſt, Eliſha, ſecond daughter of James Smith, eſq., and ſiſter to Sir Skeffington Smith, bart., by whom (who died in Auguſt, 1781,) he had iſſue — Francis James, born January 20, 1768; married July 10, 1797, Miſs Latouche—Montague, born Auguſt 18, 1773, a Colonel in the army — George, born in 1779, died in 1790—Eliſha. His Lordſhip married, ſecondly, in June 1784, Catherine, ſecond daughter of the late Earl of Maſſereene, by whom (who died Feb. 9, 1796,) he had no iſſue. He is ſucceeded in his titles of Earl, Viſcount, and Baron Landaff, and eſtates, by his ſon, Lord Mathew, M. P. for the county of Tipperary.

IRELAND.

Joſhua Edward Cooper, eſq. M. P. for the county of Sligo, has, with laudable zeal, and that philanthropic ſpirit inherent in his family, directed that a plan and eſtimate, for a ſeminary of education, with ſuitable offices, ſhould be immediately prepared upon a liberal ſcale, and alſo directed that any quantity of land deemed neceſſary, ſhould be laid out for the accommodation of the ſchool-maſter. We hear that the intention of this ſeminary is not only to embrace an uſeful but general ſyſtem of education for the poor of the country, wherein the children will be inſtructed in the principles of religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, the more uſeful branches of mathematics, and alſo in agriculture, and manufacturing of either the linen or woollen buſineſs.

Married.] At Cork, Robert Johnſon, eſq. inſpector-general of Munſter, to Miſs Knowles, eldeſt daughter of Thomas K. eſq.

At Dublin, William Colvill, eſq. to Miſs Eliza Farran, youngeſt daughter of Charles F. eſq.

At Mount Juliet, the ſeat of the Earl of Carrick, by ſpecial licence, Francis Savage, eſq. M. P. for the county of Down, to the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Butler, third daughter of the Earl of Carrick.

By ſpecial licence, the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Butler, third ſon of the Earl of Carrick, to Miſs Maria Sophia Vernon, third daughter of John V. eſq. of Clontarf Caſtle, county Dublin.

At Clontarf church, Bertram Mitford, eſq. youngeſt ſon of William M. eſq. of Uxbury, in the county of Southampton, and nephew to Lord Redeſdale, to Miſs Frances Vernon, ſecond daughter of John V. eſq. of Clontarf Caſtle, county of Dublin.

At Portarlington, Joſeph Lamprey, eſq. of Dublin, to Miſs Higginbotham, daughter of the late Thomas H. eſq. of Belancho, county of Kildare.

Died.] At Dublin, the lady of Samuel Reed, eſq, one of the aldermen of that city.

At his Lordſhip's villa, near Dublin, Robert Herbert Butler, third Earl of Laneſborough, Viſcount Laneſborough, Baron of Newton Butler. He was born Auguſt 1, 1759; and

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was the eldeſt ſon of Brinſley, the ſecond Earl, by Lady Jane, only daughter of Robert Rochfort, Earl of Belvedere, and preſumptive heireſs to the eſtates of her brother, George Earl of Belvedere. The Earl marr'ed, June 5, 1781, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of the Right Hon David Latouche, and had iſſue Brinſley Lord Newton, the preſent and fourth Earl of Laneſborough, born Oct. 22, 1783, and David, born April 27, 1785, deceaſed. The Earl of Laneſborough was a nobleman of moſt amiable manners, but had lived for many years in a ſtate of ſeclufion, owing to grief for the untimely deceaſe of his Counteſs, in the bloom of youth and beauty.

At Londonderry, Philip Bartholomew, eſq. captain in the royal navy, and regulating officer of the impreſs ſervice on that ſtation.

At Wicklow, the Rev. Mr. Howſe. He married Alicia, ſiſter to Matthew Caſſan, eſq. of Sheffield, in the Queen's County, and a Major in Lord Caſtle-Coote's regiment; by whom he had ſeveral ſons and one daughter, who married Dean Browne, of the county of Galway.

At his parſonage-houſe, Dromore, county of Derry, aged 74, the Rev. Gabriel Stokes, D.D. chancellor of the cathedral of Waterford, a prebendary of the cathedral of Elphin, and rector of Deſertmartin, in the dioceſe of Derry.

In the 79th year of his age, the Rev Thomas Main, who had been diſſenting miniſter of the pariſh of Drumgoolan, near Rathfriland, for the ſpace of 57 years. He was one of the oldeſt of the ſeceding body of Preſbyterian clergy in Ireland. When a ſtudent, he bore arms in the royal army as a volunteer, at the battle of Falkirk. He read without the help of glaſſes; and officiated to a numerous congregation until his laſt. A funeral proceſſion more numerous, of all denominations, and more ſimply ſolemn, has rarely been witneſſed on any ſimilar occaſion. His aſſiduous, devout, and orderly deportment throughout life, ſo univerſally known, needs no public eulogy.

At Mallow, William O'Connor, eſq. M.D. whoſe virtues gave to the names of huſband and friend their moſt valuable character; and many under the incompetency of fortune, or the oppreſſion of poverty and miſery, to whoſe aſſiſtance a kind and benevolent heart dictated the exertions of eminent profeſſional ſkill and talent, will deplore to their lateſt recollection the loſs of their preſerver.

At Limerick, George Jack, eſq. Some of the moſt creditable public departments of that county had been filled by Mr Jack for many years; and the various duties incident to them, which devolved upon him, were diſcharged with fidelity and ſtrictneſs. In his private intercourſe he was kind, ſincere, and hoſpitable; and he will be recollected with no ordinary ſenſations of ſorrow by thoſe who knew the value of his character.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At his ſeat, near New York, in the 87th year of his age, Horatio Gates, Eſq. late a Lieutenant General in the ſervice of the United States of America, during the war which terminated in their independence.

At Oldenburg, the Rev. I. F. Trentepohl, particularly known as a botaniſt, and by his diſcoveries relative to the genus Algæ. If death had not prevented him, it was his intention to have publiſhed a complete Flora of Oldenburg.

At Berlin, in the 33d year of his age, M. F. Hageman, member of the Academy of Arts at that place. This ſculptor, who was pupil of Schadow, and received a penſion from the king, was particularly happy in his repreſentation of youthful figures. In the exhibitions at Berlin he had furniſhed ſeveral works, among which a female Bachante, in a reclining poſture, was particularly diſtinguiſhed, and met with the approbation of all good judges.

At St. Firman, near Chantilly, of a fit of apoplexy, M. Gaillard, member of the French Academy, and author of the Hiſtory of the Rivalſhip of France and England.

Lately at Copenhagen, Profeſſor Tode, a man whoſe integrity, genius, learning, and unwearied zeal to promote the welfare of mankind, intitled him to the eſteem of his countrymen. Mr. Tode was born at Hamburg on the 24th June, 1736. His grandfather was a Dane, and his grandmother a Norwegian. When 14 years of age, he was placed at the grammar ſchool in Hamburg; and in 1752 began to ſtudy ſurgery at the houſe of a relation in Tondern. So early as 1757 he repaired to Copenhagen, where at that time medical ſcience was beginning to emerge from obſcurity: the hoſpital of Frederic V., the principal practical ſchool of medicine and ſurgery in Denmark, was juſt finiſhed. Wohlert, to whom he had the good fortune to be introduced, procured him opportunities of extending his knowledge by practice, and by acceſs to his ſelect library, which he employed him to arrange. After a reſidence of ſix years in Wohlert's houſe, he was appointed travelling ſurgeon. His wit, his lively ideas, his penetrating underſtanding, and his diſintereſted and unprejudiced mode of thinking, procured him the love and eſteem of all good men. At Friedenſburg, the ſummer reſidence of the king, he had the happineſs to form an acquaintance with Bergen, Piper, Brunn, Clauſen, and others. Through the good offices of Bergen, in particular, he became a favourite of the king. Even in his old age he uſed to ſpeak with pleaſure of the time he ſpent at Friedenſburg, which he conſidered as the moſt agreeable period of his life. Bergen firſt encouraged him not to bury his talents in obſcurity, but to travel into foreign countries, and thus quickly raiſe himſelf to the rank for which he ſeemed to have been intended by nature.

nature. Accordingly, in 1765, he accompanied Profeſſor Schonheider to Leyden, where he attended the lectures of Gaudius, R. S. Albinus, and others of equal eminence. After ſtaying a year at Leyden, he proceeded to Edinburgh, and in 1768 returned by way of Holland to Copenhagen. His lot was leſs pleaſant than formerly: his ſtipend having now ceaſed, he was obliged to look out for ſome immediate means of ſubſiſtence, and became a candidate for the place of ſurgeon to the convicts; but even that inſignificant employment he was unable to obtain. He now, much againſt his inclination, began to ſtudy medicine during his leiſure hours, and endeavoured to increaſe his income by tranſlating Engliſh works into German. In 1769 he delivered his firſt public lectures, which continued for 36 years, greatly to the advantage of hundreds of ſtudents, many of whom have riſen to eminence in their profeſſion. In the ſame year he was employed to write for the preſs in the Daniſh Pharmacopœia, of which he was 30 years afterwards one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed compilers. In 1771 he publiſhed his fine production in the Daniſh language, entitled the *Medicinſke Tilſkuer*. It was not till the preceding year he had at laſt ſucceeded to obtain two ſmall offices, which together ſecured him an annual income of 100 rix-dollars. In 1772 he was at length raiſed to the dignity of profeſſor of medicine in the univerſity of Copenhagen. The duties of that office did not prevent him, however, from devoting a great part of his time to other literary purſuits, and he publiſhed a number of valuable pieces on very diſſimilar ſubjects. Medicine, ſurgery, the drama, and the languages, found in him an indefatigable cultivator. In Denmark, Norway, and Holſtein, there are few phyſicians who are not indebted to him for conſiderable part of their ſkill and knowledge. To his merits as an author, muſt be added that of being one of the founders of a medical ſociety, and many other uſeful inſtitutions. One conſequence of his activity as a writer was, that he had ſome ſharp conteſts with Daniſh and foreign literati: the moſt ſerious was that with Baldinger of Marburg. It was chiefly by a periodical publication, called the Medical and Surgical Library, that he was known in foreign countries. It muſt be owned, however, that he did not produce any finiſhed maſter-pieces; his reviews in the periodical work called Iris, were diſtinguiſhed by wit and an epigrammatical turn, but they were not free from partiality. He wrote thirteen plays, which did not meet with ſucceſs, except that entitled The Marine Officer.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ON the Fourth of Auguſt the Eaſt India Docks at Blackwall were opened with great ceremony. The Earl Camden, from the gallant defence made laſt year againſt Linois, by her Commodore Sir Nathaniel Dance, and alſo from her magnitude (being 1200 tons), was fixed upon as the firſt ſhip to enter the Dock; but the ſtrong weſterly wind which prevailed prevented her from getting up from Long Reach in time. The Admiral Gardner, Captain Saltwell, (her rival in fame, in ſome degree, from having ſo bravely beat off the Bellona French frigate of 44 guns), was therefore the veſſel ſubſtituted to lead, which ſhe did accordingly at the appointed time of two o'clock, on Monday, the 4th of Auguſt, under a ſalute of artillery, and amidſt the cheers and plaudits of upwards of 12000 perſons who were aſſembled. The beautiful Trinity Yacht, moſt elegantly decorated with flags of different nations with whom we are in amity, preceded, and acted the part of Maſter of the Ceremonies, taking her ſtation at the middle buoy. The Chairman, Deputy, and Directors of the Dock Company, ſeveral of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and other perſonages invited, aſſembled in the firſt inſtance at Mr. Wells' houſe, and proceeded across the ſhip-yard, in order to embark on-board the Admiral Gardner, ſtationed ready in the Entrance-baſon. The City of London was the ſecond veſſel; then the Lady Caſtlereagh, and Surry, all decked with flags in the beſt manner that the ſhortneſs of time limited would permit. When the Admiral Gardner was ſafely moored at the north corner of the Dock, near the ſumptuous Entrance gateway, in which was hoiſted the Royal ſtandard, &c. Lords Howick, Grenville, Spencer, Moira, General Fitzpatrick, and the Directors (moſtly elder Brethren), went on-board the Trinity Yacht, and partook of an elegant cold collation that was prepared for them. The Eaſt India Company's ſecond regiment of Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Thelluſſon, attended, as likewiſe the flank companies of the two other regiments, and were ſtationed along the ſouth quay: the artillery, which was extremely well ſerved, was placed in the centre: the *feu de joie* at the concluſion, was alſo very correct and much applauded. Above 500 gentlemen's carriages, filled with beauty and faſhion, were admitted; and three ſheds, where the goods are to be landed, were temporarily covered over and fitted up for accommodating the ladies who had tickets for ſeats; and more ſelect accommodation was prepared at the top of the Road Entrance gateway for ladies of diſtinction and the nobility, from whence they had a fine view of the ceremony, and of the beautiful country and intereſting objects around them at a great diſtance.

This magnificent and ſubſtantial piece of workmanſhip, for the excluſive accommodation of all the India ſhipping, was finiſhed in leſs than three years, under the direction of Mr. John Rennie and Mr. Ralph Walker, engineers.

Account

Account, ſhewing the Real Value of TIN PLATES EXPORTED from Great Britain to Aſia, Africa, and the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in America and the Weſt Indies; for Ten Years, ending the 5th January, 1806.

YEARS.	Africa.			British Weſt India and Northern Colonies.			Poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1796.....	20	—	—	1,511	—	—	—	—	—	1,561	—	—
1797.....	—	—	—	2,267	—	—	—	—	—	2,267	—	—
1798.....	6,517	10	—	2,813	9	—	—	—	—	9,330	19	—
1799.....	—	—	—	2,866	11	—	—	—	—	2,866	11	—
1800.....	25	—	—	2,408	5	9	1,238	10	—	3,671	15	9
1801.....	130	—	—	1,864	16	—	—	—	—	1,994	16	—
1802.....	130	—	—	2,432	—	—	885	—	—	3,447	—	—
1803.....	—	—	—	1,787	10	—	190	—	—	1,977	10	—
1804.....	455	—	—	2,659	10	—	2,574	—	10	5,688	10	—
1805.....	520	—	—	2,480	18	6	1,937	12	10	4,938	11	4
Average..	779	15	—	2,312	2	—	682	10	4	3,774	7	4

An Account of the Quantity of TOBACCO IMPORTED, EXPORTED, and RETAINED for Home Conſumption, for Six Years, ending the 5th January, 1806, diſtinguiſhing each Year; and ſtating the AVERAGE.

YEARS.	IMPORTED, and Warehouſed.	EXPORTED from the Warehouſes in the Raw State.	Delivered out of the Warehouſes for Home Manufacture.	Manufactured Tobacco Exported.	Quantity Retained for Home Conſumption.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1800	38,842,593	31,142,626	13,489,840	1,93 ,425	11,796,415
1801	45,188,926	25,317,491	12,010,415	1,495,417	10,514,998
1802	24,312,007	25,030,817	13,251,684	1,130,406	12,121,278
1803	36,933,220	17,175,930	13,287,710	698,140	12,589,570
1804	24,380,781	15,118,290	13,000,065	745,571	12,254,494
1805	21,591,974	10,040,957	13,697,658	1,041,187	12,656,471
Average..	31,874,916	20,637,682	13,122,895	1,134,024	11,988,871

An Account of the Number of Veſſels, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, which have been ANNUALLY BUILT and REGISTERED, in the ſeveral Ports of the Britiſh Empire; between the 5th January, 1793, and the 5th January, 1805.

	VESSELS.	TONNAGE.
In the YEAR 1793.....	809	75,085
.....1794.....	714	66,021
.....1795.....	719	72,241
.....1796.....	823	94,972
.....1797.....	727	84,195
.....1798.....	833	89,319
.....1799.....	858	98,044
.....1800.....	1,041	134,198
.....1801.....	1,065	122,593
.....1802.....	1,281	137,508
.....1803.....	1,407	135,692
.....1804.....	991	95,979

In one riding of Yorkſhire there were 26,671 pieces of broad cloth manufactured in the year 1729—in the year 1805, 300,237 pieces, or 10,079,256 yards. In 1738 were manufactured, in the ſame diſtrict, 14,195 pieces of narrow cloth—in 1805, 165,847 pieces, or 6,193,317 yards.

The following were the average Prices of Navigable Canal and Dock Shares, for Auguſt, 1806, at the Office of Mr. Scott, Bridge-ſtreet.—The Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 176l. to 172l. per ſhare, paying 8l. per ſhare per annum.—The Warwick and Birmingham, 93l. paying 5l. per ſhare per annum.—Grand Junction, 98l.—Aſhton and Oldham, 75l.—Peak Foreſt, 60l.—Rochdale, 40l.—Lancaſter, 20l.—Swanſea, 90l. paying 5l. per ſhare.—Elleſmere, 61l.—Weſt India Dock Stock, 145l. per Cent. paying 10l. per Cent. Nett per Annum.—Eaſt India Dock, 124l. to 125l. bearing a preſent Intereſt of 5l. per Cent.—London Dock Stock, 105l. to 105l. paying 5l. per Cent. Nett per Annum.

The following were the Prices of the principal Stocks on the 28th Inſtant.—Omnium, 7¼—3 per Cent. Conſols, 63⅛.—Eaſt India Stock, 188½.—Bank Stock, 218.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE Harveſt has been ſomewhat impeded by the frequent heavy ſhowers; but no material injury has been done to the Grain.

The Wheats, in many ſituations, do not on reaping prove ſo good a crop as, from appearance, might have been expected, particularly on high dry ſoils, where ſmut and mildew have been diſcovered. Barley turns out, every where, more indifferent, coming in two ſuits or growths; and muſt be expected, on threſhing, to yield badly.

Peas have in general failed; Beans promiſe a middling crop; and Oats univerſally a good one. The average price of Grain per quarter throughout England and Wales is, for Wheat, 81s. 7d.; Barley, 39s. 9d.; and Oats, 30s. 2d.

The Turnips, which, after repeated ſowings, have eſcaped the Fly, flouriſh and look well.

The Potatoes ſuffered to remain a Winter Crop, increaſe in ſize, and promiſe an abundance.

Hops, in the principal counties which grow them, with very few exceptions, are expected to prove a good and heavy Crop; the Bines being clean, luxuriant, and free from vermin.

The recent ſhowers have much accelerated the growth of Lattermath, Tares, and ſecond-crop Clovers, which flouriſh exceedingly; and have very much freſhened the Paſtures, where Dairy-feeding Cattle and Sheep thrive and do well. In St. James's Market Hay fetches from 3l. 16s. to 4l. 16s.; and Straw from 1l. 16s. to 2l. 5s.

At the Fairs, in the laſt month, but little buſineſs has been done; few ſales, and little or no variations in the prices of Cattle, Sheep, and Horſes, the farmers being engaged at home with their harveſts.

The Pig Markets have lately had briſk ſales for ſmall ſtores to turn it to the Stubbles, for which ſort there is a demand at advanced prices. Beef ſetches at Smithfield Market from 4s. to 5s.; Mutton from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; Veal from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; and Pork from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

"Berries and pulpous fruits of various kinds,
The promiſe of the blooming ſpring, now yield
Their rich and wholeſome juices; meant t' allay
The ferment of the bilious blood."

THE hot weather is ripening faſt the autumnal fruits; and, in general, the apples and pears, at leaſt in this county, appear to be tolerably abundant. Plums of almoſt all kinds, as well as peaches and nectarines, are however by no means plentiful.

A conſiderable portion of the corn is both cut and houſed; and, notwithſtanding the *ominous ſhowers that fell on St. Swithin's day*, the weather has been, on the whole, exceedingly favourable to the harveſt. The evenings in general are cool and refreſhing. St. Swithin has certainly forgotten himſelf this year.

The common yellow jaſmine, *jaſminum futicaus*, began to flower about the 10th of July; the yellow toad-flax, *antirrhinum linaria*, July 20th; and the marſh mallow, *althæa officinalis*, about the Firſt of Auguſt.

The leſſer dodder, cuſcuta epithymum, is very abundant this year, clinging round the ſtems of the heath and gorze in nearly all the waſte lands. Its flowers are ſo numerous in ſome places, as completely to diſguiſe the gorze buſhes, and to give them a very beautiful appearance: at a little diſtance they might be miſtaken for a ſpecies of heath.

Two of the Engliſh ſenſitive plants, the round, and long-leaved ſundew, *droſera rotundifolia* and

and *longifolia*, are now in flower. In the leaves of great numbers of these plants that I have examined this year, I have observed as usual small flies and other insects entangled by the glutinous points of the hairs. During the heat of the day, these close round and retain such insects as are unfortunate enough to alight upon them.

Towards the end of July I was informed of a person, whose hands were so much inflamed and blistered by reaping in a field abounding with the mathen or stinking camomile, *anthemis cotula*, that he was obliged to apply for medical assistance. The mathen, which is often in great quantity in cornfields, has this pernicious effect with a few persons, whilst it is not in the least injurious to others.

The Lancashire asphodel, *anthericum ossifragum*, and the marsh St. John's wort, *Hypericum elodes*, were both in flower on the First of August.

Young partridges were observed on wing about the middle of July; and before the end of the month some of them had attained considerable strength.

Mackrel have been caught in abundance during the greater part of the month. Several persons have complained of having been unwell in consequence of eating them, and have believed that their illness arose from some poisonous or unwholesome quality in the fish. There seems, however, little doubt, but that it has been brought on merely by their eating an unusual quantity of so rich a food.

During many successive days towards the end of July no mackrel whatsoever were taken. This the fishermen attributed to the state of the sea, which exhaled a somewhat fetid and unpleasant smell. They assert that they never catch mackrel *when the sea stinks*.

The humming-bird hawk moth, *sphinx stellatarum*, is now seen every fine day, hovering about in the gardens, and extracting, with its long and spiral tongue, the nectar of the flowers. In this act it never alights, but (like the humming-bird, from whence its name is derived), poises itself over them by its rapidly-vibrating wings. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting of all insects. I have now by me a larva or caterpillar which is (August 16) just beginning to spin its case in my window.

On the 10th of August I caught a female of the large green grasshopper, *gryllus verrucivorus*, whilst in the act of depositing its eggs on a piece of barren ground, near the road side.

Hampshire.

N B.—Erratum in the last month's Report, for "*dog wild briar*," read "*dog-rose, or wild briar.*"

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July to the 24th of August, 1806, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.25. August 16. Wind W.
Lowest 29.60. Aug. 1 & 2. Wind S. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 47 hundredths of an inch. { This change took place between the 18th and 19th Instant.

Thermometer.

Highest 80°. August 8 & 9. Wind S. W.
Lowest 46°. August 15. Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 7°. { This small variation occurred between the middle of the 13th, and the same hour on the 14th, Instant.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report is equal to 3.46 inches in depth.

The average temperature of the present month is nearly equal to 63°. We have had many thunder storms in the course of the month; that on the 14th was accompanied with a heavy fall of large hail stones. Early on Tuesday evening the 19th, the lightning was very vivid, and the flashes succeeded each other with great rapidity: by nine or ten o'clock the electrical aura was very sensibly perceived by the nostrils, the lightning continued with intervals till a late hour in the morning; and between one and two o'clock the thunder was tremendous, and very near. On Wednesday, about ten o'clock, the atmosphere was uncommonly heavy, and a darkness came over the metropolis and its neighbourhood, such as has been rarely seen in the month of August. It continued for several minutes; the lightning became again very vivid, and the flashes rapidly succeeded each other, accompanied with loud peals of thunder. A considerable fall of rain cleared the air, and we have had but few showers since.

Notwithstanding these rains, the wheat harvest has, upon the whole, been very favourable, and the crops are generally abundant. The barley in Norfolk suffered much from the dryness of the spring, and early part of the summer; the late rains have however produced very beneficial effects on that grain. The hops look uncommonly well, and promise an abundant crop.

The

The following additional Obſervations have been communicated by Mr. LOFFT.

FROM the 20th of July laſt there has been an uncommon quantity of heavy rain, wind, and violent thunder; but it has greatly forwarded the harveſt, which on the whole is very favourable.

On the 2d of Auguſt the great ſunflower *(helianthus annuus,)* began to flower.

On the 2d, 3d, and 4th of Auguſt, thunder-ſtorms: the two firſt days violent, with much rain.

At the commencement of theſe ſtorms, thermometer about 70°.

Thurſday, Auguſt 14, ſevere thunder-ſtorm; red lightning; many great exploſions; heavy rain.

The lightning and thunder were both ſuch, that a young hound which was out with me in the village made a ſtrong cry of alarm.

Tueſday, Auguſt 19, much lightning near midnight; very white and vivid; and from all parts of the ſky, even to very near the zenith.

About half paſt 2, diſtant thunder.

About 3, a ſingle exceeding loud and craſhing exploſion. At Troſton, moſt, and at Ixworth, many, of the inhabitants roſe from their beds.

It did not appear to me ſo violent as many that I have known, nor comparable to ſeveral of the following day; but allowance muſt be made for the ſtillneſs of night, and for thoſe who were ſuddenly thus awakened from a profound ſleep.

Thermometer, 3 p. Med Noct., 61½°.

Wedneſday, from about half paſt 9 A. M., to near 12, a great thunder-ſtorm.

It ſoon came up; and in a little time the ſky was univerſally clouded, and darker than at half paſt 4 in the morning.

Lightning very ſtrong; ten or twelve very violent exploſions, though all diſtant.

The intervals were not counted, but in general they were near a minute, which would give a diſtance of near twelve miles: the neareſt did not ſeem leſs than 15″ between the flaſh and the report.

This is ſaid to have ſtruck a large houſe about 6½ miles north-eaſt of us, on a bird's-flight line, and to have produced ſome effects of a very awful and extraordinary nature, though without the deſtruction of any human life.

Many of the exploſions were of the burſting and rattling kind, which is almoſt always accompanied with miſchief: many of the long rolling kind; which ſeems to be a ſucceſſion of exploſions through a long ſeries of cloud. The tone of ſuch thunder, when ſoftened by diſtance, is wonderfully and ſublimely unequal. Attempts have been made to depreciate Thomſon's Deſcription of a Thunder-ſtorm; but it appears to me equally correct, ſublime, and poetical: that it deſcribes the different ſpecies of thunder with perfect and energetic truth: that it wonderfully conveys the idea to the ear, the imagination, and the heart.

About 7 P. M. after the thunder-ſtorm of the 11th, there was a perfect rainbow.

The thermometer, about 11 A. M. on Monday the 18th, had been 81½°.

General temperature of heat this month, high: barometer low.

Ponds generally uncommonly low, notwithſtanding the frequent and great rains.

The evening before the great thunder-ſtorm of the 20th, ſome denſe clouds; and a long extent of red refracted light in the horizon.

Thermometer, after the ſtorm, had ſunk about 4°, though by the time of the day it would generally have been riſing.

In the thirty-one days, ſix of thunder.

Troſton, Auguſt 22, 1806. CAPEL LOFFT.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to intreat the Indulgence of ſeveral old and much eſteemed Correſpondents, the Inſertion of whoſe Favours has been unavoidably delayed by an unuſual Preſſure of Intereſting Matter.

THE ENQUIRER is deferred for the ſame reaſon, as is the Continuation of the Letters from Switzerland. The various Communications from Book Societies, in Anſwer to Dr. Simpſon, ſhall have place altogether.

S. WILSON, of Birmingham, is informed that the Liſt of Periodical Works, with the Number ſold of each, as it lately appeared in ſome of the Country Newſpapers, may be received as tolerably correct. On his ſuggeſtion we have copied it.—The State of the Monthly Magazine has certainly been for ſome Time higher than that of any other ſimilar Work publiſhed in London; and we may truly add, that it is greater at this Moment than it has ever been, two Hundred Purchaſers having been added to the former Number ſince the Commencement of this preſent Volume.

We have as uſual received ſeveral Complaints of the Non receipt of our Supplementary Number, publiſhed on the Firſt of Auguſt. In Reply, we can only reiterate our former Charges againſt the London Agents of the Country Bookſellers for not duly forwarding them.